

THE
CANADIAN
ROSE ANNUAL
2005

Doreen Stanton

EDITOR



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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

This is the fiftieth anniversary of the Canadian Rose Society and the Canadian Rose Annual. Looking back over the years, in many ways little seems to have changed about roses and the people who love them. Yes, there are new varieties of roses and in some ways new varieties of people. There seem to be fewer people who have time and money to spend on gardening, but those who do, are just as ardent, if not downright addicted. More people want easy solutions to what they perceive as problems but the "rose nuts" just regard the problems as challenges to be dealt with and overcome.

The Society itself is challenged by a decline in membership and thus income and there does not seem to be any easy solution. Convincing friends and neighbours that growing roses and belonging to a society that will help and encourage their endeavours is easy to talk about but not always easy to do. But it is our best and most likely-to-succeed route. Articles on health in various publications emphasize the need for exercise and change of pace from the work world. What better exercise is there than working in a garden with results that beautify our homes, our neighbourhoods and our lives.

We big city types, and I am one, have to remember that for many people across this country, easy access to fellow rosarians is not possible. In parts of Canada, the Internet is available only on a costly basis and the good old printed word is still their chief connection to other like-minded individuals. It has interested me that unbidden, people, whose work involves the computer on a day-long basis, will say that they print long articles rather than attempt to read them on the monitor. I thought I was being old and unadaptable when I prefer to read print rather than a monitor. If you have friends who do not live in cities but like to garden, share your interests and our publications with them and encourage them to join the Society.

After the resignation of the editor, Janet McKinlay, who did a very good job, the Rosarian has not been published for some months. Do you miss it and would you welcome its resumption or does the CommPoster suffice? How do you feel about the Annual? I hear from some of you with great enthusiasm but it does an editor's heart and energy good to know that her efforts are welcomed and appreciated. Write to us via e-mail or snail mail (see the title page for addresses) or if you really feel like talking, my telephone number is 416-229-0656. Quite honestly, some of my greatest pleasures come from talking to fellow rosarians.

Last year at this time we were considerably concerned about a new threat to roses called Sudden Oak Death (SOD) which

is caused by a fungal organism identified in 2000 as *Phytophthora ramorum*, a previously unknown pathogen. So far as I can ascertain from the various government Web sites, the situation for roses is still the same. We cannot import rose plants or bud wood from the U.K. and Europe except for one micropropagation nursery in Holland and that's disturbing but at least our roses are not affected by this new nasty. If you want to keep up on this see <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/protect/dir/sodspe.shtml> and <http://www.agf.gov.bc.ca/cropprot/sod.htm> We still have to worry about the "usual suspects", as a friend is wont to call them: black spot, mildew, rust, various insects and winterkill. In these pages you will find articles on black spot resistance, rose midge and winter hardiness. As with our own health, prevention is, for all of them, better than treatment.

We have the announcement of new winter hardy roses from Agriculture Canada which are expected to be released to commerce in the spring of 2007. They are being tested in various locations including the Jardin botanique de Montréal and Claire Laberge has promised us a report after they are officially released. There are other Canadian hybridizers working to give us new Canadian roses, suited to this country and our tastes and we look forward to seeing and growing them.

The articles from Agriculture Canada and Claire Laberge along with some other material are in French along with English for our members who prefer that language. This has presented the editor with a new challenge: while I had six years of French education, it has been a very long time since it was much used, but a little practice and the help of friends removed enough rust to get past the obstacles.

The Clearing House has been part of this Society and this Annual for the last fifty years and as you will read in an article by Richard Chambers, the editor of the Clearing House, it goes back well into the early years of our predecessor, the Rose Society of Ontario. It has been praised and imitated in various parts of the rose world and we ourselves regard it as one of the better assessments because it gives you information about new roses and their performance in various parts of this big and diverse country, free of the usual advertising hype. You will find included with your Annual the necessary forms and instructions to assess new roses in your own gardens and we urge you to join in. It will do as much for you and your garden as it does for your fellow rosarians across the country.

We have asked Mary Baillie to be Honourary President to replace our beloved Audrey Meiklejohn. Mary has belonged to the Society since its inception in 1955 and has served the Society well in

various capacities including President and the Board of Directors and head of the judges. She remains an astute rosarian and just a delightful woman. See a short bio on Mary and Ethel Freeman who is a new Honourary Vice-President on page 34.

As always, I must point out the excellence and help of my proofreaders, Richard Chambers, Ethel Freeman, Anne Graber, Judith Roback, and Philip Webster. Ethel Freeman acts as my mentor when she is not proofreading, as does Anne Graber, providing me with valuable leads to people who will write for us and better ways to achieve our ends.

Ethel and I decided to investigate the costs of printing the Annual with other printers but none seemed to be interested enough to even give us an estimate. It made us think that our printer, Steve Bass, who is reliable and caring and keeps improving the Annual through technology while charging us little or no more for the result, is more of a gem than we realized.

Doreen Stanton

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Goulding	

CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY DEMONSTRATION ROSE GARDENS

*(Chairman: Doreen Stanton, 172 Maplehurst Ave., Willowdale,
Ont. M2N 3B9)*

Demo Gardeners love to show off their gardens but would appreciate a call before visiting. Not nice to be caught with the weeds showing.

We have added Manuel & Manuela Goulart of Mississauga, Ontario and Diann Putland of Churchbridge, Saskatchewan.

.If you have a rose garden you'd like to share, write to the chairman or email me at doreen.stanton@sympatico.ca.

Brad Jalbert	22771-38th Ave., Langley, B.C. V2Z 2G9	604-530-5786	Most Classes Breeds Minia- tures and others.
Art & Dorothy Pastro	5226 McKee St., South Burnaby, B.C. V5J 2T6	604-435-7769	Exhibition Roses
Dr. & Mrs. Robert Ralston	131 Island Hwy., Campbell River, B.C. V9W 2B2	250-287-8543	Austins Hybrid Teas Climbers
Janet A. Wood	7084 Blenheim St., Vancouver, B.C. V6N 1R9	604-263-8700	Climbers and Most Others
Wm. Archibald	12 Heritage Court., Prince Albert, Sask. S6V 8E1	306-922-2528	
Jim Anderson	8 Melville Cres.,Brampton, Ont.L6W 2S4	905-459-6518	Most Classes
Donna & Frank Barkey	4405 Townline Rd. N. R.R.2 Black- stock, Ont. L0B 1B0	905-655-3561	
Edna Caldwell	R.R. 1 Shanty Bay, Ont. L0L 2L0	705-721-0484	Hybrid Teas Hardy & Old Roses
Claire & Ian Finch	21 Ashall Blvd. Toronto, Ont. M4B 3C2	416-755-9735	Hybrid Teas Most Classes

Kenneth & Rachel Flood	155 Edgehill Dr., R.R. 3 Kitchener, Ont. N2P 2C6	519-653-9505	Most Classes
Manuel & Manuela Goulart	1412 Northmount Ave. Mississauga, Ont. L5E 1Y6	905-2754-9488	Most Classes
Ray & Eleanor Hopkins	14 Lawrence Ave. Stoney Creek, Ont L8G 2M7	905-664-4592	Hybrid Teas OGR's
Walter Lemire	R.R.1 Oldeastle, Ont. N0R 1L0	519-737 6788	Hybrid Teas
Larry Loughheed	19 Sundance Cres Scarborough, Ont. M1G 2M1	416-439-7494	Hybrid Teas Hybridizes roses
Lucille McDonald	240 John St., Gananoque, Ont. K7G 1A7	613-382-2333	email clmcdonald@ sympatico.ca
Eileen Ouellette	19 Bras d'Or Ave Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9R 1W5	514-695-4796	
Diann Putland	Bos 24, Churchbridge, Sask S0A 0M0	306-896-2992	Hardy Shrubs Email: putd@sasktel.net
Doreen Stanton	172 Maplehurst Ave. Willowdale, Ont. M2N 3B9	416-229-0656	Hybrid Teas Miniatures
George & Joyce Turner	5386 Birdcage Walk Burlington, Ont. L7L 3K6	905-637-6468	Most Classes
Gerry Wade	205 Cherry Ct. Barric, Ont .L4N 4A5	705-722-6163	Miniatures Many Others
Patrick White	4291 Gordon Head Rd., Victoria, B.C. V8N 3Y4	250-592-6640	Most Classes
Lindsay Wilcox	1164 Golf Club Road RR#1 Hannon Ont L0R 1P0	905-692-9102	OGR's Shrubs

PUBLIC ROSE GARDENS IN CANADA

The rose is known throughout the world as the queen of flowers. The colour, form and fragrance of a rose bring so much pleasure to our lives, but when one is travelling in Canada, obtaining information on rose gardens can be difficult. The travel agent or tourist board may know of a large botanical garden but not the rose gardens in smaller cities and towns. Even people who live within a short distance may not notice or know of the beautiful roses in their area.

The following information on rose gardens has been compiled by various members of the Canadian Rose Society and its affiliate societies. Some of these gardens are large while others are small; some charge for admission; some are open to the public year round, while others have specific times, and some are by appointment only. We have this year added a number of new gardens in Alberta and Saskatchewan, thanks to Arnold Pittao in Lloydminster. In particular, some of the ones in Saskatchewan are in the formative stage. We advise you to check before visiting the gardens and would appreciate your comments and encouragement.

We hope you will enjoy visiting these rose gardens. Let us know which ones you have visited and enjoyed the most. We would like to include the number of roses and any special features for each garden so if you can provide us with more information on a garden or you know of a garden that is not recorded, please contact the editor or the secretary of the Society or e-mail info@canadianrosesociety.org

ALBERTA

OLDS COLLEGE ROSE GARDEN

Address: Olds, Alberta

Specialties: Revised 2003/2004 Species and shrubs, many early Canadian roses

Contact: Web site: www.oldscollege.ab.ca

CALGARY ZOO ROSE GARDEN

Address: 1300 Zoo Rd. NE, Calgary, Alberta

Admission Charge: Yes

Specialties: A mixture of most types of roses with emphasis on hardy shrubs. This is only one part of the larger Zoo gardens featuring many types of plants; there is also an indoor conservatory.

Contact: Web site: www.calgaryzoo.ab.ca

DEVONIAN ROSE GARDEN—THE BETA SIGMA PHI ROSE GARDEN

Address: University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta. T6G 2E1

Admission Charge: General Admission to the complete Garden (includes alpine, Japanese, herb, iris dell etc.: Adult-\$10.00, Senior-

\$8.00, Youth/Student (12-17 years) - \$8.00, Child (2-11 years) - \$6.00 (children under 2-Free), Family - \$31.00 (2 adults and up to 3 children under 12 years)

Number of Rose Plants: Between 150-200 different kinds of roses or groups of roses

Main Bloom Period: June-July

Administered by: Dr. Michael Hickman (Associate Director)

Contact: Barry Greig, Devonian Botanic Garden (address as above), **Telephone:** 780-987-3054, **Fax:** 780-987-4141,

E - mail: bgreig@ualberta.ca **Web site:** www.discoveredmonton.com/devonian

Rose Specialties: Species roses, hardy shrubs. Being re-designed 2004/2005.

ST. ALBERT ROSE GARDEN

Address: 265 Sturgeon Road, St. Albert, Alberta

Number of Plants: 500

Contact: : Box 9 St. Albert, AB T8N 1N2

Administered by: St. Albert Botanic Park

Phone: 780 458-7163

Specialties: Species and shrubs, hardy Canadian roses

Comments: See article Annual 1997

TROCHU ARBORETUM AND GARDENS

Address: North Road, Trochu, AB

Number of Plants: 50 Note: roses are only a portion of an immaculate "oasis on the prairie" featuring many genera of plants

Administered by: Trochu & District Arboretum Society

Address: PO Box 803, Trochu, AB T0M 2C0

Telephone (seasonal) 403-442-2111

Admission Fee: Donation

MUTTART CONSERVATORY

Address & Contact: 9626 96A Street, Edmonton, AB T6C 4L8

Administered by: City of Edmonton Parks & Rec

Admission charge: Not for rose gardens (outside)

Number of plants: 50, mostly hardy shrubs; site also includes 4 pyramid displaying plants of 4 different climate zones (admission fee)

Web site: www.gov.edmonton.ab.ca/muttart

MILLET MEMORIAL ROSE GARDEN

Address: Main Street, Millet

Administered by: town of Millet

Admission charge: No

Number of plants: 60 Mostly hardy shrubs and species roses. Many plants are donated in memory of loved ones. Adjacent to many unique shops and stores.

CAMROSE ROSE GARDEN

Address: on hwy. 13 in Camrose, adjacent to tourist information centre

Administered by: City of Camrose

Admission charge: No

Number of plants: 80 A variety of hardy shrubs, hybrid teas etc.

VIKING TROLL PARK

Address: Railway Avenue, Viking, AB

Administered by: town of Viking

Admission charge: No (donations welcome)

Number of plants: 50. Garden also includes many other plants native to Alberta and Scandinavia. Museum, Railway Gardens, Tea house on grounds

RED DEER CENTRAL PARK

Address: downtown Red Deer

Administered by: City of Red Deer

Admission charge: No, part of a large urban park, a portion of which is the rose collection

Number of plants: 80 mostly hybrid teas and some shrubs.

RIMBEY COMMUNITY PARK

Address: Pas-Ka-Poo Park on Main St., Rimbey, AB Rose garden located on the east side of the information center, near the Pavilion.

Administered by: Town of Rimbey

Admission Charge: To the Rose Garden, no. Other attractions at the park (museum etc.), yes.

Number of Plants: About 50 – all hardy cultivars to the prairies, some heritage cultivars.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BURNABY CENTENNIAL ROSE GARDEN

Address: Burnaby Mountain Park, Burnaby, B.C.

MINTER GARDENS

Address: Trans-Canada Highway and #9, Chilliwack, B.C.. (located 90 minutes east of downtown Vancouver, B.C. on the Trans-Canada Hwy. #1 at exit #135.)

Admission Charge: Yes

Specialties: Cross-section of all types of roses, including Miniatures

Web site: www.mintergardens.com

Comments: Conveniently nestled against 7000 foot Mt. Cheam in the coastal mountains of beautiful B.C., Minter Gardens consists of 11 theme gardens on 27 acres. See article Annual 2000

CENTENNIAL ROSE GARDEN

Address: Dogwood Pavilion 621 Poirier St., Coquitlam, B.C.

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s, Floribundas, Climbers

PARK AND TILFORD GARDENS

Address: 240 Colton St., North Vancouver, B.C.

PETER WING ROTARY ROSE GARDEN, RIVERSIDE PARK

Address: 1st and Lorne Street, Kamloops, B.C. Located in Riverside Park (Next to park band shell).

Admission Charge: None

Number of Rose Plants: 350-400 (significant losses over the 2003/04 winter).

Main Bloom Period: June–Oct (frost). 1st bloom usually appears June 1.

Administered by: City of Kamloops Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department – Horticulture Section.

Contact: Dave Hilton, Parks Manager 250-828-3506

E-Mail: dhilton@kamloops.ca

Specialties: Dedicated section in Memory of Princess Diana Bed created August 31, 1998 to honour the memory of Princess Diana.

Foundation Plantings: Lady Di (H.T) Royal Highness (H.T.) Royal William (H.T.) Royal Beauty Weeping Crab Apple

Comments: The current Kamloops – Riverside Park Rose Garden was officially opened May 8, 1982 “The Rotary Rose Garden”. Rededicated August 1999 “Peter Wing Rotary Rose Garden” to honour former Kamloops Mayor Peter Wing (first mayor in North America of Chinese descent). The garden is a focal point for wedding pictures and recently received upgrades to include a new Explorer Rose bed focusing on Canadian Explorers, new benches and a second arbour.

BUTCHART GARDENS

Address: Saanich, Vancouver Island (20k north of Victoria), B.C.

Admission Charge: Yes

Web site: <http://carver.pinc.com/butchart>

ORNAMENTAL GARDENS INTERPRETIVE CENTRE

Address: Summerland, B.C.

Administered by: Brian Stretch, Box 1363, Summerland B.C.
V0H 1Z0

Comments: See article “Will Eddie’s Roses Please Show Up!!” Annual 1999.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ROSE GARDEN

Address: UBC, Crescent Road, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z1

Located on Crescent Road at the north end of Main Mall, between the University Centre (former Faculty Club) and the Chan Centre for the Performing Arts. The Rose Garden Parkade is beneath the

Rose Garden, with the entrance on North West Marine Drive, across from the Museum of Anthropology.

Admission Charge: Free

The only time access to the Rose Garden might be restricted is when a wedding party or a photo shoot has been booked.

Number of Rose Plants: About 450 plants.

Main Bloom Period: June through September

Administered by: Plant Operations

Contact: David Smith; Tel: 604-822-0014; Fax: 604-822-6969; E-mail: david.smith@ubc.ca

Specialties: This is a display garden, with mostly Hybrid Tea and Floribunda roses. Not many Shrubs or Ramblers. There are about 20 varieties, with some changes each year.

Comments: The Rose Garden is part of 400 acres of campus gardens maintained by Plant Operations. The original rose garden was established in 1949, under the direction of Frank E. Buck, Supervisor, Campus Development. The American Rose Society designated it an Experimental and/or Display Garden for 1951. The garden was closed in 1995 for the construction of the Chan Centre and parkade. The Centre and parkade opened in 1997 with a new rose garden, and attractive new landscaping. The new rose garden was designed by Perry & Associates, Landscape Architects. The Museum of Anthropology is across the street. The Nitobe Japanese garden is close by. It is administered by the UBC Botanical Gardens, which are located further along NW Marine Drive, on the west side of the campus. David Tarrant wrote about the Asian roses in this garden in the 1998 Annual

Web site: None at present.

VAN DUSEN BOTANICAL GARDEN

Address: 37th and Oak St., Vancouver, B.C.

Admission Charge: Yes

Specialties: Cross-section of all types of roses, including Miniatures

Web site: www.vandusengarden.org

STANLEY PARK ROSE GARDEN

Address: Vancouver, B.C.

Specialties: Cross-section of all types of roses, including Miniatures

MEMORY LANE ROSE GARDEN

Address: Polson Park, Vernon, B.C.

VICTORIAN GARDEN

Address: Government House, Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

Specialties: Old Garden Roses. Collection of David Austin roses

Comments: A large circular rose garden in the Victorian style,

wrought iron structures, a mix of old and modern roses. The sunken rose garden at the same address is a new garden, somewhat Italian in style (no grass) containing 87 bushes, mainly old roses and David Austin roses. Both these gardens are maintained by volunteers, with some help from full-time staff.

MEMORIAL ROSE GARDEN, WALTER WRIGHT PIONEER VILLAGE

Address: Dawson Creek, B.C.

Specialties: Explorers and other hardy roses

Comments: Contact Anita Haight 250-843-7419. See article in Annual 2000 for description.

THE ROSE GARDEN OF HATLEY PARK NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Address: Royal Roads University

2005 Sooke Road, Victoria, B.C.

Specialties: English Austin and Shrub roses.

MANITOBA

ASSINIBOINE PARK

Address: 2355 Corydon Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba

AGRICULTURE CANADA RESEARCH STATION

Address: Morden, Manitoba

Specialties: Canadian shrub roses

Web site: <http://res2.agr.ca/winnipeg/pagetwo.htm>

NEWFOUNDLAND

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY GARDEN

Address: Sir Wilfred Grenfell Campus, Cornerbrook, Newfoundland

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY CAMPUS GARDEN

Address: Elizabeth Avenue, St. John's, Newfoundland

NEW BRUNSWICK

LE JARDIN BOTANIQUE DE NEW BRUNSWICK

Address: Saint-Jacques, N. B.

Admission Charge: Yes

NOVA SCOTIA

THE HISTORIC GARDEN

Address: Annapolis Royal, N. S.

441 St. George Street Annapolis Royal, N. S. B0S 1A0

Specialties: Old Garden Roses

Admission Charge: Adults - \$6.00 Seniors: \$5.00

Admission Times: The Annapolis Royal Historic Gardens are open daily from May 15-Oct 11. May / June and September / October 9 a. m.-5 p. m. July / August 8 a. m.-dusk

Comments: The Themed Gardens are linked by paths through other display areas including several plant collections, the largest being

the Rose Collection which displays more than 230 cultivars in their historical context, providing a dazzling summer display. The earliest varieties, including Gallicas, Albas, Damasks, Musks, and Centifolias are followed counter-clockwise from the left by the later Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, Floribundas and Grandifloras. A rose maze containing hardy Rugosa varieties is situated beyond the Rose Garden, bringing the number of rose bushes in this extensive collection to more than 2000.

Web site: <http://www.historicgardens.com>

HALIFAX PUBLIC GARDEN

Address: Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N. S.

HALIBURTON HOUSE

Address: Clifton Avenue, Near Hwy 101, Windsor, N. S.

ONTARIO

MILLENNIUM MEMORIAL GARDEN

Address: 205 Lakeshore Drive, South Shore Community Centre
Lakeshore Drive, Barrie, Ontario

Specialties: Hardy Canadian Roses

Comments: The best bloom period is late June and early July but there is always some bloom right up to October. The location is 205 Lakeshore Drive, Barrie, Ontario. From the Essa Rd. cut-off on Hwy 400, go north on Essa Rd to Tiffen St., turn right at the stop light and then right again at next stoplight which is Lakeshore Drive. The South Shore Centre is about 500 metres from there on the left side. Lots of free parking plus a biking/walking trail around the bay. Beautiful view!

For further information, contact Edna Caldwell at 705-721-0484 or Ellen Spencer at ellron02@hotmail.com

CENTRAL PARK

Address: New Street, Burlington, Ontario

DIEPPE GARDENS

Address: Windsor Waterfront, north side of Riverside Drive West below Ouellette Avenue. Windsor, Ontario

Specialities: Modern H.T.'s, Floribundas, Shrubs

Comments: Memorial to veterans of the Second World War, particularly those of the Essex-Kent Scottish Regiment who fought and died at Dieppe.

NELSON PARK

Address: New Street, Burlington, Ontario

ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS

Address: 680 Plains Rd. W., Burlington, Ontario

Admission Charge: Yes

Specialties: Cross-section of all types of roses, including Miniatures

Web site: www.rbg.ca/index2.html

UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH ARBORETUM

Address: Hwy. 6, Guelph, Ontario

GRAND RIVER HOSPITAL FREEPORT HEALTH CARE CENTRE

Address: 3579 King St. E., Kitchener, Ontario

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

Comments: The Golden Triangle Rose Society is involved in taking care of this garden. See article page 70, Annual 2003

RAYNER ROSE GARDEN

Address: Springbank and Wonderland, London, Ontario

ST. LAWRENCE PARK COMMISSION

Address: Morrisburg, Ontario

Comments: See the Annual of 1999 for an article on the Queen Elizabeth Gardens here.

NIAGARA PARKS BOTANICAL GARDENS

Address: Niagara Falls, Ontario

Number of Plants: Approx. 2,300

Main Bloom Period: Mid June to late September

Contact: Niagara Parks, Tel: 905-356-8554 or Fax: 905-356-5488

Admission Charge: No

Specialties: H.T.'s, Grandifloras, Floribundas and modern Climbers

VICTORIA PARK RESTAURANT AND GREENHOUSE GARDENS

Address: Niagara Parkway, Niagara Falls, Ontario

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

Comments: There are several little gardens in this area but really only a few roses. There are, of course, lots of interesting spots at the Falls. Although there is no admission fee, the parking is at least \$8.00 per car.

GAIRLOCH ESTATE

Address: 1306 Lakeshore Rd. E., Oakville, Ontario

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

AGRICULTURE CANADA CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Address: Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa, Ontario

THE CANADIAN HERITAGE GARDEN/JARDIN DU PATRIMOINE CANADIEN

Address: Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ontario

Contact: Visitors services 613-998-7113 or 1-800-465-6890

Admission Charge: No

Number of Plants: 300 rose varieties

Specialties: Hardy shrub roses and Canadian heritage roses

Comments: The rose garden celebrates the 125th anniversary of Confederation; it is an historical monument and reflection of the country's cultural diversity. See the Annual of 1999 for two articles on the building of this garden.

EDWARDS GARDENS

Address: Lawrence Avenue East at Leslie, Toronto, Ontario

Specialties: Old Garden roses

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION PARK

Address: Lakeshore Ave. W., Toronto, Ontario

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

CASA LOMA HISTORICAL GARDEN

Address: Austin Terrace, Spadina at Davenport Rd., Toronto, Ontario

Admission Charge: Yes

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s, Floribundas, Old Garden Roses

HUMBER ARBORETUM

Address: Humber College Boulevard, Toronto, Ontario

Specialties: Shrub Roses

ROSETTA MCCLAIN GARDENS

Address: Kingston Rd East and Glen Everest on the South side, Toronto, Ontario

Contact: 416-392-8186

Specialties: Fragrant plants. Fifteen large beds with approximately a hundred roses in each bed and each bed is a different colour

Comments: Beautiful view of Lake Ontario, annual beds are outstanding. It's only a tiny park that few people know about. The centre has a huge boulder and waterfall for picture taking of weddings; large rose beds are planted by colour; there is a lot of shade planting, and a large arbour covered in wisteria just hanging in flowers. A peaceful park for sitting looking out at the sailboats, reading and people-watching. The roses are all varieties, and the park is open to the public but closes its gates in the evening once it gets dark.

CHIPPAWA PARK

Address: Welland, Ontario

DIEPPE GARDENS

Address: Windsor Waterfront, north side of Riverside Drive West below Ouellette Avenue, Windsor, Ontario

Specialties: Modern Hybrid Teas, Floribundas, Shrubs

Comments: Memorial to veterans of the Second World War, particularly those of the Essex-Kent Scottish Regiment who fought and died at Dieppe.

QUEEN ELIZABETH II GARDENS

Address: Jackson Park, Tecumseh Rd., Windsor, Ontario

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

Comments: Covers 65 acres, with four of those acres occupied by the formal Rose Gardens, where visitors can find over 12,000 rose bushes among 450 varieties.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

MALPEQUE GARDENS

Address: Blue Heron Drive, Route 20, Malpeque, Prince Edward Island

QUEBEC

ROSERAIE DU TEMISCOUATA

Address: Fort Ingall, Cabano, Quebec

LE JARDIN BOTANIQUE DE MONTRÉAL

Address: 4101 Sherbrooke St. E., Montreal, Quebec

No. of Plants: 10,000 rose bushes

Admission Charge: Yes

Specialties: Cross-section of all types of roses, including Miniatures

Web site: www.ville.montreal.qc.ca/jardin/jardin.htm

Comments: Awarded the World Federation of Rose Societies Award of Garden Excellence in 2003. Claire Laberge is Rose Horticulturist here. She has written a number of articles for the Annual including a new one this year and she loves to show off her garden.

P. E. TRUDEAU ROSE GARDEN

Address: Town of Mount Royal, Montreal, Quebec

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

LES FLORALIES ROSE GARDEN

Address: Île Ste. Hélène, Montreal, Quebec

Specialties: Modern H.T.'s and Floribundas

GORDON PARK

Address: St Lambert, facing Hotel de Ville, Quebec

Specialties: Winter Hardy Roses, in particular the Canadian Explorer Roses

Comments: The Société des Roses du Québec Rose Society is involved in taking care of this garden.

SASKATCHEWAN

FORESTRY FARM PARK ROSE GARDEN

Address: Attridge Drive @ Forest Drive, Saskatoon

Website: www.city.saskatoon.ca

Admission fee: \$2/car

Number of plants: 100 species and hardy shrub roses in garden; others adjacent in Park Adjacent to Meditation Garden with considerable variety of perennials. Also close to the Saskatoon Zoo

ROSETOWN CITY PARK

Address: Rosetown, SK

Admission fee: No

Number of plants: 80 hardy shrub roses including Parkland and Explorer series

MOOSE JAW ROSE GARDEN

Address: Crescent Park, downtown Moose Jaw

Contact: Moose Jaw Tourism 306-693-8097

Admission fee: No

Number of plants: More than 100 hardy shrubs including Parkland Explorer series

ELROSE MEMORIAL PARK

Address: downtown Elrose, SK

Admission fee: No

Number of plants: 50 mostly hardy shrubs. Other plant materials as well; most plants donated in memory of friends/relatives

BATTLEFORD ROSE GARDEN

Address: Block west of RV Park in town of Battleford

Admission fee: No

Number of plants: 50 A garden just in initial stages (2005)

MAIDSTONE ROSE GARDEN

Address: Main Street, Maidstone, SK

Admission fee: No

Number of plants: 20 Part of a town beautification program; hardy shrubs. Other trees and shrubs in park as well; just in initial stages (2004)

CREEKSIDE GARDENS

Address: Box 245 Qu'Appelle, SK S0G 4A0 306-699-2233

Admission Fee: Yes (minimal)

Number of plants: 100 or more; primarily hardy shrub roses. Arranged nicely in beds. Some other plant material as well. On edge of town, just off highway 1.

SLOUGH VIEW PARK

Address: Box 460 Saltcoats, SK S0A 3R0 www.sloughview.com located 7 mi. east of Saltcoats

Admission Fee: (unknown)

Number of Plants: Approx. 100 hardy roses: Parkland and Explorers, hardy prairie shrubs. Also a wildlife park, numerous flower gardens, fruit trees, and trees & shrubs. A beautiful place to spend a day.

C.R.S SUSTAINING MEMBERS—2005

The Canadian Rose Society would like to thank the following Members and others for their generous support this past year.

REGULAR FUNDS

George E. Andrews
Mary Ashworth
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**CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
ACCREDITED JUDGES**

*Chairman: Jim Anderson, 8 Melville Cres., Brampton, Ont. L6W
2S4*

Committee

Denis Creighton, Rachel Flood, Gerry Wade

ALBERTA:

John Beedle, Ianthe Goodfellow, Ken Owens, Ann Owens.

BRITISH COLUMBIA:

Audrey Brisbane, Garry Brust, Jean Dobell, Jean Hay, Viola Heaslip, Terrence Martinich, Beverley Matheson, Monica Semsch, William Watson, Patrick White, Anne Williams, Denis Yeomans.

MANITOBA:

Serge Legault.

ONTARIO:

Frances Ahara, Jim Anderson, Mary Audia, Marjorie Bell, Marisa Bergagnini, Shirley Binns, Gloria Broks, Lotte Brunner, Edna Caldwell, Reta Caldwell, Richard Chambers, Barbara Clarke, Jan Cooper, Denis Creighton, Wendy Downing, Claire Finch, Rachel Flood, Cam Galli, Krys Good, Anne Graber, Paul Graber, Trudy Grantham, Ivy Gross, Beryl Harris, Marlene Hawkins, Fay Jensen, Kathleen England-Keating, Vincent Kelly, Stephen Knowlton, Sue Ann Krac, Cecil Lamrock, June Laver, Margaret Leech, Walter Lemire, Larry Lougheed, Norman MacKay, Lesley McCullough, Ken McFarquhar, John McLean, Donna McQuay, Marilynn Mitchener, Dave Money, Mary Mordy, Dorothy Morrison, Jean Morrow, George Pagowski, Marie Pearson, Robert Pottle, Pauline Richards, Roberta Roberts, Elizabeth Schleicher, Helmut Schleicher, Janice Schmidt, Judy Shedden, Ruth Somerville, Peg Spence, Ellen Spencer, Edward Stafford, Doreen Stanton, Barbara Twiner, Diane Vaughan, Mary Ann Vercammen, Gerry Wade, Kathy Wade, Avery Wagg, Phil Webster, Pamela Wright.

QUEBEC:

Mary Baillie, Tatiana Kochanski, Claire Laberge, Eileen Ouellette, Veronique Poliquin.

CERTIFIED JUDGES - 2005

ALBERTA

Deborah Francis, Jenny Hart, Matthew Mitchell, Robyn Richardson, Evelyn Salamandwicz, Linda Trim.

*For further information call or write Jim Anderson
905-459-6518 or Fax 905-459-3963*

ROSE CONSULTANTS

The Canadian Rose Society has developed a program of Rose Consultants who are available to be called upon by both Affiliated Rose Societies and Garden or Horticultural Societies as well as members of the general public. Their purpose is to provide help and information on the growing of roses particularly in their own parts of the country where they have the most experience. Many are familiar with conditions in other areas or can get the information in short order. All have grown roses for a number of years and have served the Canadian Rose Society in many ways: as Regional Directors or members of the Board, as Demonstration Gardeners, or as Judges. All have shown a desire and willingness to communicate and share their knowledge as speakers or writers and as assistants at Rose Shows or other displays of plants and roses.

Jim Anderson	8 McIlville Cres., Brampton, Ont. L6W 2S4	905-459-6518
William A. Archibald	12 Heritage Court, Prince Albert, Sask. S6V 8E1	306-922-2528
Mary Baillie	145 Brandy Rd., Foster, Quebec J0E 1R0	450-539-2906
John Beedle	104-20-Grange Drive, St. Albert, Alta. T8N 6J1	403-459-6960
Marjorie Bell	Box 106, R.R. 3 Shanty Bay, Ont. L0L 2L0	705-722-8732
Barbara Bishop	288 Magnolia Drive, Hamilton, Ont. L9C 6P9	905-387-4936
Audrey Brisbane	1146 Lucille Drive, Brentwood Bay, B.C. V8M 1H6	250-652-4071
Ralph Bullough,	R.R. #14, Thunder Bay, Ont. P7B 5E5	807-787-2331
Edna Caldwell	R.R. #1, Wayside Designs, Shanty Bay, Ont. L0L 2L0	705-721-0484
Reta Caldwell	R.R. #1-#4402, Shanty Bay, Ont. L0L 2L0	705-721-1777
Richard W. Chambers	157 Pinewood Ave., Toronto, Ont. M6C 2V6	416-653-9654
Barbara Clarke	476 Martin Grove Road, Etobicoke, Ont. M9B 4M4	416-622-6422

Janeth Cooper	70 Plateau Crescent, Don Mills, Ont. M3C 1M8	416-444-6882
Denis Creighton	3 Naylor Street, Maple, Ont. L6A 1R8	905-832-1101
Joan E. Dobell	10675 Madrona Dr., North Saanich, B.C. V8L 5L8	250-656-8666
Wendy Downing	180 Dalewood Cres., Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4C1	905-528-7441
Claire Finch	21 Ashall Blvd., Toronto, Ont. M4B 3C2	416-755-9735
Rachel Flood	R.R. #3, 155 Edgehill Dr., Kitchener, Ont. N2P 2C6	519-653-9505
Ethel Freeman	15 Chiltern Hill Road, Toronto, Ont. M6C 3B4	416-787-4451
Ianthe Christine Goodfellow	Box 123, Pincher Creek, Alta. T0K 1W0	403-627-3709
Paul & Anne Graber	10 Fairfax Cres., Scarborough, Ont. M1L 1Z8	416-757-8809
Jean T. Hay	406 Knight Terrace, Qualicum Beach, B.C. V9K 1G2	250-752-2172
Viola Heaslip	1025 Greenridge Cres., Victoria B.C. V8X 3B8	250-479-6563
Brad Jalbert	Select Roses 22771 38 Ave., Langley, B.C. V2Z 2G9	604-530-5786
Denise G. Kennedy	P.O. Box 1463, Stouffville, Ont. L4A 8A3	905-642-2627
Claire Laberge	4847 des Érables, Montréal P.Q. H2H 2E3	514-524-1652
Cecil Lamrock	1670 Coates Road, Port Perry, Ont. L9L 1B3	905-985-5462
June Laver	R.R. #3 Caledon East, Ont. L0N 1E0	905-880-4486
Len Lee	461 Gowland Cres., Milton, Ont. L9T 4G6	905-878-4085
Ross B. Linton	Unit 502, 1 Royal Orchard Blvd., Thornhill, Ont. L3T 3C1	416-327-5492
Larry Loughheed	19 Sundance Cres., Scarborough, Ont. M1G 2M1	416-439-7494

Fred M. Lyall	#17-2107-43rdAve., Vernon B.C. V1T 3K6	250-542-7399
Norman A. Mackay	324 Newbold Court, Burlington, Ont. L7R 2Y6	905-637-6401
Lucille McDonald	240 John St., Gananoque, Ont. K7G 1A7	613-382-2333
Dr. Donald M. McLean	Apt. 6-5885 Yew St., Vancouver, B.C. V6M 3Y5	604-263-9076
John McLean	57 Rangeley Drive, Scarborough, Ont. M1B 5L4	416-724-5349
Donna McQuay	19 Bronte Cres., Barrie, Ont. L4N 5B8	705-733-2686
Robert Osborne	Corn Hill Nursery, 2700 Route 890, Corn Hill, N.B. E4Z 1M2	506-756-3635
Eileen M. Ouellette	19 Bras d'Or Ave., Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9R 1W5	514-695-4796
Ken & Ann Owens	1-50410 Range Road, 275 Stony Plain, Alta. T7Z 1Z8	403-963-7489
George Pagowski	Apt. 1103-1966 Main St. W., Hamilton, Ont. L8S 1J6	905-528-2175
Marie Pearson	3272 Valmaric Ave., Mississauga, Ont. L5C 2A8	905-275-7089
Shari-Lyn Safir	27 Camberwell Rd., Toronto, Ont. M6C 3E7	416-789-4922
James J. Scherrer	9 Bluejay Road, Elmira, Ont. N3B 1H9	519-669-5967
Elizabeth Schleicher	2369 Doncaster Drive, Burlington, Ont. L7P 3V9	905-335-9399
Monica Semsch	1700 Enderby Ave., Tsawwassen, B.C. V4L 1T1	604-943-5426
Jean Shack	335 Beachwood Ave., London, Ont. N6J 3J6	519-472-7853
G. "Ted" Stafford	2-1505 Upper Middle Rd., Burlington, Ont. L7M 4M3	905-331-8073
Doreen Stanton	172 Maplehurst Ave., Willowdale, Ont. M2N 3B9	416-229-0656
Michael S. Twigg	4216 Bath Rd., Kingston, Ont. K7M 4Y7	613-389-5802

Gerry & Kathy Wade	205 Cherry Court, Barric, Ont. L4N 4A5	705-722-6163
Philip G. Webster	4 Cowley Ave., Etobicoke, Ont. M9B 2E1	416-233-7831
R. Patrick White	4291 Gordon Head Rd Victoria, B.C. V8N 3Y4	250-592-6640
Lindsay Wilcox	1164 Golf Club Road RR#1 Hannon, Ont L0R 1P0	905-692-9102
Janet A. Wood	7084 Blenheim St., Vancouver, B.C. V6N 1R9	604-263-8700
C. Denis Ycomans	4475 Stonchaven Ave., North Vancouver, B.C. V7G 1E7	604-929-6166

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Reprinted from the August, 2005, issue of "The ComPoster"

I feel honoured to be able to report to you in this our 50th Anniversary year, I think we have made remarkable progress in the past twelve months.

We have held the National Show and Convention on the July 1st weekend in Burlington followed by a tour of five major cities in Canada to celebrate our Anniversary. We met many members along the way and toured gardens in some of the cities. I would like to thank Mr. Peter Beales who spoke in all of six cities and signed books and talked to the many members who wanted to meet him. Judging by the response to his lectures and the e-mails and letters I have received since July, members really enjoyed this event.

We have added members of the Board: Ralph Bullough in Northern Ontario, Claire Laberge in Quebec, Lucy Weir in Alberta, Arnold Pittao in Saskatchewan and Patrick White in British Columbia. Our goals are to have a member from Nova Scotia by the end of 2005 and the other Atlantic Provinces by 2007. We also hope to make some headway in Manitoba; all of this is to ensure we live up to our name and are truly a National Society where all members have the opportunity to voice their views to the Board.

We have to improve our communications with members, our publications must provide the material to stimulate interaction and be a resource tool which our members will look forward to receiving. We must live up to our commitment to have at least 20 per cent in French to ensure our francophone membership grows. In order to keep the cost of membership unchanged, we have to make sure that all publications are paid for as far as possible by either advertising or donations

The Board will be very busy this year. I will give you some idea of the projects members will be under taking in the coming months. First Jim Anderson and Claire Laberge will update and translate the Judging Manual into French so that we can hold a judging school in Quebec. Patrick White is in the process of developing a calendar of roses for a fund raising project. Members will be asked to buy and sell these calendars to make this project a success. Arnold Pittao is working with Ross Linton to bring our By-laws and Constitution more up to date to deal with the ever-changing dynamics of the business world. We are looking to the manufacturers of tools and related products to add endorsements to our financial picture; growers of roses hardy to the Canadian climate will also be eligible for endorsement. We have started a relationship with Home Depot and we are learning to work together



to promote rose growing, this will take time and we have to be patient. We will work with other organizations to promote rose growing. We have received our first grant from the Federal Government to cover the cost of translation at the Jubilee and are applying for another one; we will keep you informed. There are other projects as well which we will report on as they materialize.

I believe we are in a growth pattern and have much to look forward to. I have learned from this past summer that personal contact with our members is vital to our success. We will do our best to convince and demonstrate to all local rose societies across the country the benefits and synergies that are available by working together for the benefit of all existing and potential rosarians across Canada.

I wish you all a happy gardening season.

MESSAGE DE LA PRÉSIDENTE

Je suis très honorée de vous écrire en cette année de notre cinquantenaire. Je pense que nous avons fait un progrès remarquable au cours des douze derniers mois.

Nous avons tenu l'exposition florale nationale et le congrès national le week-end du 1er juillet à Burlington et nous avons visité cinq villes importantes au Canada pour célébrer notre cinquantenaire. Nous avons rencontré plusieurs membres tout au long du voyage et nous avons visité des jardins dans certaines des villes. Je désire remercier en particulier Elizabeth et Helmut Schleicher et la Société des roses de Hamilton et de Burlington ainsi que Marie Farnady, de leur contribution au succès du congrès et de l'exposition florale. Je désire aussi remercier M. Peter Beales qui a donné sa conférence dans six villes, a dédié plusieurs exemplaires de son livre, et s'est entretenu avec les nombreux membres venus le rencontrer. D'après la réaction des membres venu entendre ses conférences, et les nombreux courriels et lettres que j'ai reçus depuis juillet, il est évident que nos membres ont apprécié cet événement.

Nous avons de nouveaux membres au Conseil: Ralph Bullough dans le nord de l'Ontario; Claire Laberge au Québec; Lucy Weir en Alberta; Arnold Pittao en Saskatchewan; Patrick White en Colombie britannique. Notre but ultime est d'avoir un membre au Conseil qui serait originaire de la Nouvelle-Écosse vers la fin de 2005 et des membres en provenance des autres provinces de la région atlantique au plus tard en 2007. Nous espérons aussi avoir éventuellement un représentant du Manitoba afin de faire honneur à notre nom de société nationale au sein de laquelle tous les membres ont l'occasion d'exprimer leur point de vues au

Conseil.

Nous devons améliorer nos communications avec les membres. Nos publications doivent leur fournir de la documentation qui encourage les échanges entre eux et leur donne des outils de travail qu'ils auront hâte de recevoir. Nous devons poursuivre l'engagement que nous avons pris de publier en français au moins 20 pour cent de nos publications dans le but de répondre au besoin de nos membres francophones et d'augmenter leur adhésion à la société. Afin que le coût d'adhésion reste le même, il faut faire en sorte que tous les coûts des diverses publications soient défrayés en autant que possible par la publicité ou les dons.

Le Conseil sera très occupé cette année. Voici un aperçu des tâches que nous assumerons au cours des prochains mois. Jim Anderson et Claire Laberge mettront à jour et traduiront en français le manuel pour juger les roses dans le but d'organiser une école de juges au Québec. Patrick White est à préparer un calendrier de roses pour une levée de fonds. Les membres seront invités à acheter et à vendre ces calendriers pour faire de ce projet un succès. Arnold Pittao travaille avec Ross Linton à mettre à jour nos règlements et notre constitution afin de refléter le dynamique du monde des affaires qui évolue constamment. Ce sera à l'ordre du jour de la prochaine assemblée générale régulière. Afin d'améliorer notre situation financière, nous demanderons à des fabricants d'outils et de produits connexes d'agir comme commanditaires, ainsi qu'à des producteurs de roses résistantes au rigeur du climat canadien. Nous avons conclu une entente récemment avec Home Depot pour promouvoir la culture des roses. Nous avons quelques difficultés à surmonter présentement dans le cadre de cette entente mais avec la patience nous allons y arriver. Nous nous adresserons aussi à d'autres entreprises pour promouvoir la culture des roses. Nous avons reçu notre première subvention du gouvernement fédéral pour défrayer les coûts de traduction lors du congrès, et nous allons en demander une deuxième. Nous vous tiendrons au courant. Nous avons d'autres projets en vue et nous vous en informerons au fur et à mesure qu'ils se concrétiseront.

Je crois que nous sommes dans un processus de croissance et que l'avenir est prometteur. La leçon que je tire des événements de cet été est que les contacts avec nos membres sont essentiel à notre succès. Nous ferons de notre mieux pour démontrer à toutes les sociétés de roses locales de tout le pays, les avantages et les synergies possibles en travaillant ensemble au profit de tous les rosiéristes actuel et futurs, du lCanada.

Je vous souhaite à toutes et à tous une heureuse saison de jardinage.

NEW HONOURARY PRESIDENT

At the May Board meeting, we appointed a new Honourary President and a new Honourary Vice President.

With the death of our beloved Audrey Meiklejohn last summer, the position of Honorary President became vacant, and Mary Baillie immediately came to mind. She and her husband, Jack (now deceased) were members of the Rose Society of Ontario for several years before it became the CRS. She was our President in 1960 & 1961. They were both Patrons of our Society for years and Mary still is, as well as being an Honourary Director until this new appointment. Mary wrote the first "Guidelines for Judging" and conducted two Judging Schools. She is still active in her garden in Quebec and as a Rose Consultant and Judge.

Ethel Freeman has been on the Board of Directors from 1981 to 2005 and was our President in 1984-5. Ethel was keen to bring the World Federation of Roses Convention to Canada in 1985 and as Convention Chairman went on to organize a very successful Rosecapades '85. As a result, we resumed publication of the Annual after three years of "booklets" and the Society was back in a sound financial position. She was Editor of the Annual from 1985 to 1994 and is currently head of the Publications Committee. Ethel was active in all the Society's events for more than twenty years.

She ran the CRS Rose Sale for quite a few years. It added to our finances substantially, as did the endorsement of a rose fertilizer for Loblaw's with our membership form enclosed in each package.

Ethel went on to become the President of the World Federation and used her talents there to write them a constitution and get them back onto a sound financial basis.

We owe both of these ladies a debt of gratitude for all they contributed to our Society.

2005 Canadian Rose Annual



from Left: our new Honorary President, Mary Baillie, judging with Rita Caldwell & Denis Creighton 1992



Our latest Honorary Vice-President Ethal Freeman, at Rosecapes 1985

IN MEMORIAM

*From the Globe & Mail, March 4, 2005 with permission of
the author*

LIVES LIVED: MURIEL GIDLEY STAFFORD

by William Wright

Musician, horticulturalist. Born April 1, 1906, in Leamington, Ont..

Died Dec. 30, 2004, of a stroke, aged 98.

Muriel Gidley grew up the daughter of Leamington's postmaster and first water and gas commissioner. Beginning piano lessons at age 7, she finished her Associateship of the Toronto Conservatory of Music in piano in 1925. She also studied organ and, at age 15, was engaged as organist of the Anglican Church.

In 1925, she came to Toronto to study at the Conservatory and live in the old residence on Orde Street. To economize, she moved to an elegant mansion on Sherbourne St. that provided good accommodation at minimal cost for young working women in the city.

She studied organ with G. D. Atkinson at Sherbourne Street United Church, piano with Ernest Seitz, and theory with Ernest MacMillan, who became a great friend and supporter. Early in her studies, she learned the importance of trusting her own judgment and this formed the core of her authoritative musicianship. When MacMillan became principal of the Conservatory, Muriel went to Healey Willan for theoretical work. In 1926, she won highest marks (90 per cent) and a gold medal for her ATCM exam in organ.

About this time, a new congregation—youthful, intellectual, and artistic—was being formed as a splinter from Jarvis Street Baptist Church. In 1927, Muriel was invited to take charge both of the organ and choir in this new church "on approval"—an approval that lasted nearly 32 years. Soon her choir was famous in the city for its fine singing, winning Kiwanis Festival prizes. She enjoyed playing colourful works, always asking herself before starting to master a piece, "Is this piece worth while spending my time learning?"

In winter, Park Road Church was unheated. Muriel stitched a canvas roof and walls for a frame fitted over the organ console. She placed an electric heater in the "tent" and continued practising and teaching through winter.

When Casavant Frères introduced the organ series at Eaton Auditorium, she was invited to perform several times, along with artists of international reputation.

In 1927, she joined the Canadian College of Organists,

and in 1948 she became Chair of the Toronto Centre (the first woman to do so) and had an all-male committee. She remarked, "I soon learned that I had to think things through on my own, and make up a definite plan and go to the meetings prepared. If I left it up to the men, they would simply sit around and talk, and at the end of the evening, nothing was accomplished!" She was soon involved in the National Council and became national president in 1957, thus being the first woman to hold such an honour in either Canada or in the sister organization in the United States.

She retired from duties in Park Road Baptist in 1959; as she admitted, "I wanted to get out while I was on top; I didn't want to fade away." She didn't. She remained active in the Women's Musical Club of Toronto and in the Heliconian Club, encouraging women making a career in music.

She and her husband built a magnificent garden around their home, winning many prizes for her roses. She said, "Planning a garden is like planning an organ program; you have to have the whole thing in your head before you start putting it down on paper."

Her honest and direct comments were famous. She recently said to a competition winner, "Well, what you did with the piece was interesting, but that's not the way I would have done it!"

She was given honours by the various organizations in which she was active and was respected and indeed loved by the many musicians in the city who knew her.

On April 28th, 2006, at St. Paul's Anglican Church, Bloor St. East, Toronto, Dame Gillian Weir will play a benefit concert in Muriel Stafford's honour. The proceeds are directed to a fund to sponsor a prize in her name at the Royal Canadian College of Organists National Organ Playing Competition (for young organists). This cause was particularly dear to Muriel's heart.

William Wright, Director of Music of Deer Park United, is a friend of Muriel Stafford.

From the Greater Toronto Newsletter of January 2005:

Just received very sad news. Our oldest member, Muriel Stafford passed away December 30th. It is something I never wanted to have to report. She was 98 and I had promised to do the biggest champagne bash imaginable for her 100th birthday but it was not to be. She remained active in her garden and in our Society until this fall but she had said during the summer at the Memorial for her friend and rival, Audrey Meiklejohn, that she was not feeling herself. She will be much missed in many circles around this city.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

Date: Sunday, 20 March 2005 2:10 to 2:40 p.m.

Place: Studio Room A Scarborough Community Library Toronto, Ontario

Call To Order: The meeting, having a quorum, was called to order by Rachel Flood, President, extending a warm welcome to the members and guest speaker.

In Memoriam:

A minute silence was observed to remember those of our membership called away during the past year.

Minutes of the Previous Meeting: 21 March, 2004 were published in the 2004 *Annual*.

Motion by Paul Graber seconded by George Pagowski that the minutes of 2004 be adopted as printed in the 2004 *Annual*.

All in Favour. Motion Carried.

President's Report: Rachel Flood presented her annual report on the Canadian Rose Society activities of the year, copy below.

Treasurer's Report – December 31, 2004: Marion Dorosh had prepared copies for distribution. In her absence, Ken Flood reviewed the categories of the statement: excess of expenses over revenue was \$6,373 and the total assets were \$24,493. He mentioned that the Board meetings now use teleconferencing to include board members from across the country.

He noted that from the fund raising campaign, \$17,000 have been collected so far for the Jubilee celebrations. The target is \$40,000.

Motion by Barbara Clarke, seconded by Janet McKinlay, that this report be accepted. Carried.

Motion by Ethel Freeman, seconded by George Pagowski that Wayne Kinahan, C.A. of Toronto, be appointed to continue as Auditor. Carried by show of hands.

Membership Report: 294 Members as of 20 March, 2005: Marie Pearson read the report on behalf of Marie Farnaday. The report complimented the membership for their prompt renewals and a computerized membership card has been initiated. Patricia De Valence suggested that multiple-year memberships be considered.

Motion: by Ken Flood, seconded by Mary Mordy, that the Membership Report be accepted. Carried.

Presentation of Nominations for the Board of Directors: George Pagowski, immediate Past President, read the list of names of individuals agreeing to serve on the CRS Board. Further nominations were called for from those present three times. With none submitted, nominations were closed.

Motion by George Pagowski, seconded by Elizabeth Schlieicher that the Nomination Committee's slate be accepted. All in Favour.

Motion carried.

The following were declared elected for a one year term to the 2005-2006 Board of Directors

Ralph Bullough	Marion Dorosh	Marie Farnady
Ken Flood	Rachel Flood	Janet McKinlay
Claire Laberge	George Pagowski	Marie Pearson
Arnold Pittao	Larry Sherk	Doreen Stanton
Lucy Weir	Patrick White	

Those having previously served were thanked.

Other Business: Rachel requested and welcomed suggestions to improve the CRS and announced the 1st to 3rd July 2005 Golden Jubilee Conference Program & Registration forms at Royal Botanical Gardens are available. The hat sale and a door prize draw will follow after the meeting.

Rachel presented the first sample rose tag that will be attached to all roses sold by Home Depot. These metal tags will have Canadian Rose Society and the CRS website embossed on them.

Next Annual Meeting: March 2006, usually the first Sunday of Spring

Adjournment at 3:40 p.m., moved by Paul Graber

Refreshments: Thank you to those members contributing light refreshments. _____

Marie Pearson Secretary

Rachel Flood President

GUEST SPEAKER: : Following a set up break, Rachel introduced Robin Dening of Brentwood Nursery, Vancouver Island, B.C.

COLLECTION OF ROSES IN ENGLAND

Robin Denning began his talk by expressing gratitude to Empress Josephine, Graham S. Thomas & Peter Beales for their part in preserving and recording old garden roses. We toured Peter Beales' informal Rose Garden at his nursery "Classic Roses" near Norwich, Norfolk, showing pictures of some of Beales' introductions: 'Macmillan Nurse', 'Sadler's Wells', & 'Horatio Nelson' as well as old favourites: 'Charles de Mills', 'Empress Josephine', 'Nestor', 'Sir Cedric Morris' and 'Maigold'.

Next came the magnificent 300 foot pergola, built at West Dean Park in West Sussex, covered in vines and ramblers like 'Crimson Showers', 'Evangeline', 'Debutante' and 'Sander's White Rambler' to name a few. Finally we visited the National Collection of Old Roses at Mottisfont Abbey in Hampshire owned by the

National Trust and designed very formally by Graham Thomas. An excellent collection planted with perennials to extend the flowering season and soften the pathways. Many of the roses we saw are available in Canada, such as 'Lauré Davoust', 'Shailer's White Moss', 'Indigo', 'Marbrée', 'Jeune Henri', 'Louise Odier', and 'Souvenir de St Anne's.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT - 2004

During the past year I have learned the importance of patience and steering a slow but steady course. Many of our long time members feel that progress is being made and we have received feedback indicating that "it is great that the CRS is being revitalized".

Our most difficult task was to operate as a National organization, in line with our constitutional mandate. During recent years we have fallen behind, but this situation has started to turn around. When we started, all of our board members were from Southwest Ontario. Rosarians from other regions understand that the greatest portion of the population resides in Southwest Ontario, but on the other hand, they want some direct representation, which we must provide. By this time next year, we want board representation from every province.

Our members want to know what we have achieved. Here are some areas of progress during the past year:

- 1 We now have additional board members from British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Quebec and Calgary.
- 2 Our publications have increased from 3 to 8 per year.
- 3 We have established an Education committee that will address all regions of Canada.
- 4 We are working on having 20% of our publications in French.
- 5 Our Judging materials have been updated, and will be translated into French.
- 6 Our bylaws are being revised, for presentation at the 2006 AGM.
- 7 We now have an Operations Manual that gives detailed information on all aspects of running the CRS. This enables easy and consistent retrieval of information and can be useful to all local rose societies, including new ones, across the country.
- 8 We now have 294 renewed members versus 66 in March of last year.

- 9 We were present for the full 5 days at Canada Blooms this year.
- 10 We have started an affiliation with Home Depot, giving them advice on improving the roses they sell across Canada.
- 11 All roses from Enderlein Nurseries sold in the Home Depot stores across the country will have a CRS metal tag showing our website address.
- 12 We are working with a fertilizer company to reach an agreement where we will provide advice in return for steady royalty payments to the CRS..
- 13 The CRS website has been expanded in line with the additional CRS activities.
- 14 We started the groundwork for the Jubilee celebrations across the country.

Rose growers in some regions of Canada are doing well and in other regions, poorly. British Columbia has the best climate to grow roses but it takes more patience and care to do the same in the Prairies and the colder regions of Canada. We salute the many people who, under adverse growing conditions, enjoy the wonderful hobby of growing roses. There is a special need in the Maritime Provinces to bring together those who enjoy roses and to encourage them to join the CRS. I am especially appealing to gardeners in the Maritimes to form Rose Societies so they can learn from one other. The CRS will help wherever necessary. All rosarians across Canada should be encouraged to help other rosarians from coast to coast by providing information and knowledge. The CRS will coordinate this effort.

Looking at the year ahead, the Jubilee celebrations will be the highlight. There will be a combined rose show that is being organized by the Hamilton Burlington Rose Society and the Canadian Rose Society. There will be exhibits, workshops, speakers, a national speaker tour and a raffle. I will be working on dialogue with the Presidents of the local rose societies across the country. We need to break-even with our publication costs by obtaining advertising revenue. Also, we want more articles for our publications. Please phone me, write or e-mail any Board Member and let us know about your ideas, interests and any help you care to provide. Everyone has some contribution to make, we will provide guidance as required. You will be asked to do only one job at a time.

Get a friend to join the CRS; younger members are a must in order to sustain the organization.

I want to thank our existing volunteers and board members, for their support during my year in office. I also want to

thank Virginia Perkins who has sponsored our Goulding lectures during the past ten years. These lectures were enjoyed by rosarians across the country.

General note from the secretary - As of July 25, 2005:

Paid up members total 352, including 33 new members since January.

The Jubilee fundraising is at \$35,630. We have also received a grant of \$2628 for translation services from the federal government.

**THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004**

REVENUES	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Advertising & Subscriptions	\$777	\$1,150
Donations	6,544	3,845
Fundraisers (Net)	1,108	1,523
Interest Income	442	671
Memberships	<u>13,278</u>	<u>13,003</u>
	<u>22,149</u>	<u>20,192</u>
EXPENSES		
Audit	968	880
Events	1,389	556
Honorarium	1,000	1,000
Insurance	2,474	2,264
Office and General	1,416	1,356
Publishing	<u>19,827</u>	<u>18,304</u>
Telecommunications	<u>1,448</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>28,522</u>	<u>24,360</u>
EXCESS OF EXPENSES OVER REVENUE	<u>(6,373)</u>	<u>(4,168)</u>

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004**

	Restricted for Goulding Lecture Series	Unrestricted	2004	2003
Balance, beginning of year	\$122	\$28,574	28,696	32,933
Excess of Expenses over Revenue	<u>\$355</u>	<u>(6,373)</u>	<u>(6,018)</u>	<u>(4,237)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$477</u>	<u>22,201</u>	<u>22,678</u>	<u>28,696</u>

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

1. DESCRIPTION

The Canadian Rose Society is a Registered Charity within the meaning of The Income Tax Act (Canada) and is organized to promote the development, growth and display of roses.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue and expenses:

Revenue from advertising, donations, fundraisers and memberships is recorded when received. Memberships received in advance are reported as prepaid memberships and are reported in revenue in the following year.

Interest income and expenses are recorded on an accrual basis.

Equipment:

Equipment is expensed in the year it is purchased.

3. TERM DEPOSIT AND SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On January 22, 2004 the Society invested \$25,000 in a bank term deposit, bearing interest at 2.30% per annum and maturing on April 21, 2004.

Toronto, Ontario
January 24, 2005

Wayne Kinahan C.A.
Auditor

CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY NATIONAL GOLDEN JUBILEE SHOW

The approaching show date was met with great apprehension. Everyone I spoke with uttered that same haunting chant, "I don't have any roses to enter in the show!"

Here we are hosting a notable show in Canadian Rose Society history and no roses! I'm sure any show chair can easily relate to this dilemma!

Gardeners have faced many challenges this year. In Southern Ontario the long cold winter caused considerable die back right to the ground, affecting many rose bushes. In fact many members suffered losses in the garden not just of roses but also of some usually hardy plants. The plants that did survive had a long way to go to regain their former stature and vigour. With the scorching temperatures, high humidity and shortage of rainfall the next challenge was to keep plants from becoming dehydrated and crisp while praying for a gentle shower from the skies.

In the early hours of July 2nd the show tables began to come alive with colour. The host society Hamilton and Burlington Rose Society had asked its members to enter their exhibits Friday night in order to avoid the congestion of the early Saturday morning exhibitors. This worked well and we were able to assure that everyone had been able to enter all his or her exhibits in time for judging.

It was a delight to welcome exhibitors from Montreal, Owen Sound, Welland, Kitchener, Brampton, Grimsby, Milton, Oakville, Toronto and locally from Hamilton and Burlington.

Some of our judging team members came from as far as North Saanich, B.C., Victoria, B.C. and Montreal, P. Q.

The combined shows had 61 exhibitors place 29 entries in the CRS classes, 397 exhibits in the Hamilton and Burlington Rose Society Show and 26 designs in the floral design classes.

The popular classes this year seemed to be the Floribundas, Miniatures, and Modern Shrubs. There was even a representation of Old Garden Roses, a treat considering the time of year and aforementioned weather conditions. The Grandifloras, Hybrid Teas and Climbers were fewer in numbers on the show tables.

The show this year was staged in the main foyer and atrium of the Royal Botanical Gardens Centre in Burlington, Ontario. The venue was the perfect spot for a rose show. The general public had the pleasure of viewing the blooms, making note of roses' names for their wish lists, and discussing rose culture with

the volunteers. Visitors had time to enjoy a stroll through the Royal Botanical Gardens rose gardens which were at their peak of bloom.

I would like to extend a very grateful thank you to all the members of the Hamilton and Burlington Rose Society and the Canadian Rose Society for their generous gift of time and expertise to make this show possible. The many months of planning have blossomed into a well-run and successful show. The support and co-operation of the Royal Botanical Gardens and its staff made this event a pleasurable experience for us all.

Now it's time to enjoy the garden

Respectfully submitted

Elizabeth Schleicher

CRS Show Chair

CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY NATIONAL TROPHY CLASSES

Trophy	Variety	Winner
Royal York Challenge Trophy (3 Specimen Hybrid Tea Blooms)	No Entries	
Paul B. Saunders Trophy (5 Hybrid Tea Blooms)	No Entries	
P. L. Whytock Trophy (3 different cultivars of Floribunda sprays)	Tabris, Europeana, Lavaglut	Wendy Downing
The Harkness Cup (3 stems or sprays of Climbing Roses)	America	Anne & Paul Graber
Hugh A. Rose Trophy 50th Anniversary Class (Basket of roses, any cultivars)	No Entries	
Class 6	No Entries	
Class 7	No Entries	
Class 8 (3 Modern Shrub Rose Sprays except Explorer or Parkland)	Raubritter	Anne & Paul Graber
Class 9 (Modern Shrub Bouquet of 6 or more blooms or sprays)	Immortal Juno, Gertrude Jekyll, Tradescant, Heritage, Molineux, Sweet Juliet	Anne & Paul Graber

2005 Canadian Rose Annual



"Rocky Shores"
Best Design in Show
by Lil Haworth

(Photo: Elizabeth Shleicher)



Princess of the Show Ht
"Mr. Lincoln" won by
Pat Wilson of Hamilton

(Photos: Gloria Broks)

2005 Canadian Rose Annual



*P.L. Whytock Trophy won
by Wendy Downing with
Tabris, Europeana, Lavaglut*



*The Harkness Cup won
by Anne & Paul Graber
with America*

2005 Canadian Rose Annual



*CRS Class 8 won by Anne & Paul
Graber with Raubritter*

(Photo: Elizabeth Shleicher)



*CRS Class 9 won by Paul & Anne Graber with Immortal Juno,
Gertrude Jekyll, Tradescant, Heritage, Molineux, Sweet Juliet*

(Photo: Gloria Brooks)

2005 Canadian Rose Annual



CRS Class 10 won by Kiyo & Eiko Endo

(Photo: Elizabeth Shleicher)



Queen of the Show HT 'Double Delight' won by Rachel Flood

(Photo: Gloria Broks)

2004 Canadian Rose Annual



*Best in Show , Best
Spray of Floribunda
'Sexy Remy'
Won by Rachel Flood*



Best Mini in a Frame 'Aldershot Rose' won by Elizabeth Shleicher

(Photos: Elizabeth Shleicher)

CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY NATIONAL TROPHY CLASSES (CONT.)

Class 10 (Old Rose Bouquet of 6 or more different blooms or sprays)	Duchesse de Buccleugh, Duchesse de Verneuil, Königin von Dänemark, Ispahan, Crested Moss, Mme Legras de St. Germain, Charles de Mills, Maiden's Blush, Salet, De la Maître d'École	Kiyo & Eiko Endo
Class 11 (High Low Matched Pair)	No Entries	
Class 12 (7 Miniature Roses , one bloom per stem)	Hot Tamale, Herbie, Pink Petticoat, Wind Rhythm, Sweet Melody, Seattle Scentsation, Cupcake	Anne & Paul Graber
Class 13 (3 Miniature Sprays, any colour or colours)	Kristin, Tennessee, Peaches 'n' Cream	Anne & Paul Graber
Class 14 (Miniature in a Frame)	Aldershot	Elizabeth Schleicher
Class 15 (Matching Pair)	Glowing Amber	Anne & Paul Graber
Class 16 (Triangle of Miniatures)	Sweet Melody, Chelsea Belle, Seattle Scentsation	Anne & Paul Graber
Class 17 (Cycle of Bloom)	Pink Petticoat	Marilynn Mitchener

THE HAMILTON & BURLINGTON ROSE SOCIETY AWARDS

AWARD	VARIETY	WINNER
Queen of the Show Ham & Burl. Rose Society Trophy	Double Delight	Rachel Flood
Prince of the Show Nu-Gro Corp Trophy	Mr. Lincoln	Pat Wilson
Princess of the Show Wilson Laboratories Ltd. Trophy	Spencer's Delight	Joyce Turner
Best in Show Dorothy Carey Memorial Award	Sexy REXY	Rachel Flood
Best White or Near White White Rose Nurseries Trophy	Moonstone	Rachel Flood
Best Pink or Pink Blend Holland Park Garden Gallery Trophy	Yves Piaget	Rachel Flood
Best Yellow or Yellow Blend Fenwick Trophy	Rainbow Niagara	Denis Creighton
Best Orange or Orange Blend Edna & Keith Spencer Trophy	Spencer's Delight	Joyce Turner
Best Red May & George Patterson Trophy	Double Delight	Rachel Flood
Best Rose Bowl Stelco Trophy	Sexy REXY	Krys Good

Best Cycle of Rose Bloom	Paradise	Joyce Turner
Best Unnamed Seedling Doris & Julius Muha Trophy	Australian Gold x Champlain	Joyce Fleming
Most Fragrant Rose	Mme Isaac Péreire, Ispahan, Yolande d'Aragon	Kiyo & Eiko Endo
Best Spray of Floribunda	Sexy REXY	Rachel Flood
Best Spray or Specimen Grandiflora Pappas Trophy	Caribbean	Denis Creighton
Best Spray or Specimen Climber Bishop Trophy	Dublin Bay	Lindsay Wilcox
Best Old Rose Exhibit Pickering Nurseries Award	Fantin-Latour (light pink climber)	Maria Scarpati
Best Modern Shrub Exhibit Hortico Nurseries Award	Hope For Humanity	Johanne Patenaude
Best Austin English Rose Exhibit	Crocus Rose	Helmut Schleicher
Highest Score in under 24 Rose Bushes Bryant Trophy		Pam LeBlanc (with 9 points)
Miniature Queen of the Show Barbara & Ron Bishop Trophy	Sweet Melody	Anne & Paul Graber
Miniature Prince of the Show Pierrette Vallis Trophy	Wind Rhythm	Anne & Paul Graber

Miniature Princess of the Show Rennie International Trophy	Cider Cup	Joyce Turner
Best Miniature Rose Spray Denis & Joan Creighton Trophy	Ralph's Creeper	Joyce Turner
Best Miniature Floating Rose Smokey Wood Memorial Award	Little Jackie	Elizabeth Schleicher
Best of Show in Design	Rocky Shores	Lillie Haworth
Highest Score in Design Division		Elizabeth Crozier (with 6 points)
Senior Sweepstakes A. C. Palmer Trophy		Rachel Flood (with 43 points)
Junior Sweepstakes Penney Lock Trophy		Natasha Vanderkruk (with 11 points)

**HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY'S 50TH
ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE CELEBRATION & ROSE
CONVENTION, JULY 1,2 & 3, 2005 AT THE ROYAL
BOTANICAL GARDENS IN BURLINGTON, ONTARIO**

by Gloria Broks

As outlined in the August, 2005, issue of "The CommPoster" newsletter, the three-day convention was enjoyed by all who attended. The excellent flower show organized by the Hamilton & Burlington Rose Society and led by President Helmut Schleicher and show chairs, Elizabeth Schleicher and Stephen Bower had a beautiful display of roses. The many presentations and workshops included a wide variety of subjects from pruning, to the history of the rose, to dealing with rose diseases and floral designing using the rose.

Some of the highlights of four of these presentations are outlined here for the benefit of those who were not able to attend the conference.

Liz Klose, Superintendent of The Niagara Parks Commission School of Horticulture outlined some of the methods used by the Niagara Botanical Gardens in the 21,000 sq. feet of rose beds.

- New rose beds are made up of leaf mold, compost, manure and soil and left one year before roses are planted in them.
- Roses newly planted in summer are hilled up for two weeks to protect them from the sun.
- In the spring they use a leaf blower to unhill the roses and blow off the soil and use a wooden board to clear away any left over earth.
- Spring pruning is done on HT roses; leaving 3 to 5 canes with outside facing buds and keeping a vase shape; they leave 5 to 7 canes on Floribunda and Grandiflora roses
- The pruning rule is D.D.D.I. i.e. remove any Deceased, Dead, Damaged or Interfering branches and any that are bigger than your thumb or smaller than your pinky finger.
- To prune *Rugosa* roses, they top them or thin out branches after they bloom.
- For standard roses, they prune back to 5 or 6 buds per branch to keep the round look.
- Climbers are pruned at staggered heights and topped off, then tied to the support and fanned out to show the branches

- They deadhead all roses to a 5-leaf, outward facing true leaf to encourage new growth.
- They use Epsom Salts around the roses to promote strong leaves in the spring.
- To avoid black spot and other fungal diseases, they clean up all leaves and debris using a leaf blower as an easy way to do this during the summer.
- In the fall, they cut back the roses to mid-knee height (18 inches or so) and hill up the roses in early December.
- There are 27,000 roses in the Niagara Botanical Gardens' rose garden that are looked after by the students in the 3 year programme at the Niagara School of Horticulture.

Claire Laberge from the Montreal Botanical Gardens, spoke *en français*, with simultaneous English translation, on a history of the rose from prehistoric times through the Middle Ages and traced how the rose got to the Americas. (See the entire lecture in both French and English on page 61)

- The origin of the rose is China, spreading through the northern hemisphere but no native species have been found south of the equator.
- A fossil of the rose "Rosa" has been found in Alaska near the Arctic Circle. This probably occurred before the continental drift. Of the 150 species of old garden roses, 60% are Asiatic and China has the largest diversity of these roses.
- In the Middle Ages, knights, who traveled to the east, introduced the Damask and Gallica rose to European abbeys.
- Missionaries and explorers brought Asian roses to Europe in the 18th century. These included repeat flowering roses and new colours of roses: the yellow *R. foetida* 'Persiana' and the pink China rose, 'Old Blush'.
- Roses became fashionable as they were used by European royalty in crests and coats of arms such as the Tudor rose and in the "War of the Roses" the 'Alba' rose, the white rose of York.
- In 1613, roses crossed the Atlantic and were brought up the St. Lawrence River by Champlain. These included the Gallica, Damask and Centifolia rose.
- Roses were used to make medicine in the New World. Old wild roses were used by native people as the rose hips



Patrick White, from Victoria B. C., Master of Ceremonies for the Conference



Peter Beales' book "A Passion for Roses" on sale and admired by conference attendees, Gloria Broks, Marie Pearson and Diane White

Photos: Gloria Broks



Lillie Haworth Demonstrating Floral
Arrangements using Roses



Wine and Cheese Friday evening- Patrick White
Checking the Wine

Photos: Gloria Brooks

served as both food and medicine.

- Ships from England and Ireland brought the Rubiginosa rose with its apple scent and Burnet roses, *R. spinosissima*, that were double and white in colour.
- In July of 1878, the first list of Canadian Roses was published and the rose became an ornamental flower for use in the home garden.
- In 1976 the Montreal Botanical Garden was built. Today there are 10,000 rose bushes that bloom from May to October in their rose garden. The garden received an Award of Excellence in 2004 from the World Federation of Roses. The best time to view the roses is during the month of July.

Dr. Lakshmi Sridharan from San Jose California spoke on Chemical vs Biological controls for rose disease. She is a molecular biologist who has studied the various micro-organisms that cause rose diseases, and their effects.

- Black spot appears on older leaves first. It reduces the vigour and flower production of the infected rose. Rust weakens the stems of the plant. Powdery mildew reduces the vigour of the plant and produces ugly blooms. The goal is to strengthen the host and destroy the pathogen.
- Chemical fungicides must be rotated as the virus or bacteria become resistant to one kind. Those applying the chemical must be aware of the danger to their lungs and should wear protective clothing.
- Less dangerous to the gardener are anti-transpirants which leave a thin coating on leaves but can burn foliage at high temperature. They may not cover all the leaf and the fungus still gets into the leaf. These also stop the leaf from breathing.
- Even less toxic is baking soda and horticultural oil as this combination creates an effective barrier to the fungus and enhances blooms. Sulphur is also an inhibitor to the fungal disease. These methods must be repeated frequently.
- Biological controls that can be used include plant products such as Neem oil. It kills insects, bacteria and fungus without harming the environment but most of these must also be repeated to continually protect the rose.
- Prevention is the best solution to rose diseases. To reduce

the risk, leave distance between the rose bushes to allow circulation; grow disease-resistant plants; remove crossed branches and keep the garden bed very clean of leaves and debris; have a small enough garden to maintain it carefully; grow fewer varieties of roses which are highly susceptible to disease; avoid buying unproven roses (newly hybridized) if you want problem-free roses.

- Visit a badly maintained public rose garden and locate the roses that have survived and are free of disease and plant those varieties in your garden.
- Since pathogens can mutate, it is important that new breeding techniques attempt to genetically enhance the rose to avoid disease. Research is needed and rose societies should support the efforts of researchers to create disease-free roses.

Lillie Haworth of Grimsby, Ontario is the co-principal of the school for Design Judges at the RBG. Her many pointers and hints on using roses to create floral designs were appreciated by both the novice and experienced designer.

- In a floral arrangement the first 3 to 5 leaves say how big your design is going to be when it is finished.
- Have depth to your design--move roses in and out to avoid the "flat" look and use different textures in the leaves to create interest.
- The design should have focal areas that move the eye in a 'pleasing rhythm', like groups of roses placed at various spots in the design.
- Leave space in your floral arrangement so that it appears light and airy. If the design is tightly massed together, the effect is too busy.
- Centrepieces for a table should not be higher than the middle of your hand if you rest your elbow on the table.
- An inexpensive centrepiece for banquets can be made using a glass filled with beads or clear shiny wrapping paper that is crumbled up and placed inside the glass. Place a water pick with one rose in the middle of the glass, some leaves from the garden and you have a finished centrepiece.
- In a flowerpot lined with plastic wrap and filled with wet Oasis, ring the outer edge with geranium leaves, next do a ring of parsley and finish with 7 roses grouped in the centre for a design that is easy to make.

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Peter Beales with the First Prize Floral Design "Joie de Vivre" by Elizabeth Crozier

(Photo: Uldis Broks)



Prince of the Show HT 'Spencer's Delight' won by Joyce Turner of Burlington

(Photo: Gloria Broks)

- Another easy design uses a pin holder in a flat dish filled with water. Arrange three cattails of different heights, the tallest being one and a half to two and half times the widest dimension of your container. Add two or three Hosta leaves at the bottom and insert two roses at different heights but lower than the taller cattails. The result is a simple oriental design.

An auction of the roses and the commercial floral arrangements closed the rose show and the 50th Anniversary Jubilee.

Rosarians look forward to the next rose event, the World Federation of Rose Societies Convention in Osaka, Japan in May of 2006 and then again in Vancouver in 2009.

LA SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DES ROSES- CONGRÈS ET FÊTES DU JUBILÉ DU 1^{er} AU 3 JUILLET 2005

par Gloria Broks

Les fêtes du Jubilé ont eu lieu au « Royal Botanical Gardens » à Burlington, en Ontario, les 1^{er}, 2, et 3 juillet. Ceux qui étaient présents ont vécu trois jours merveilleux remplis de soleil et de roses.

Les conférenciers étaient des rosiéristes d'expérience, de grande réputation, et très versés dans leurs domaines respectifs. L'exposition de rose a été spectaculaire et comprenait un étalage exceptionnel de roses anciennes.

Trois horticulteurs de l'Ontario ont donné des conférences le vendredi après-midi: Larry Sherk, autrefois de «Sheridan Nurseries », George Pagowski qui a d'abord travaillé en Grande-Bretagne et ensuite au RBG pendant presque trente ans et Joyce Fleming, un hybrideur de roses ayant 20 ans d'expérience. Ils ont traité de la culture des roses, de l'histoire du RBG et ont inclus de merveilleuses diapositives de rosiers. Entre autres, Joyce nous a fait voir son rosier grimpant jaune "Roberta Bondar" et elle était très fière du fait que le Jardin botanique de Montréal possède de ses roses. Elle introduira sous peu de nouveaux rosiers. Le jour du Canada a été célébré à la suite des présentations officielles par une réception avec vins et fromages, et ceux qui habitaient près du lac ont peut admirer un feu d'artifice exceptionnel, accompagné de l'Orchestre philharmonique d'Hamilton qui a joué « l'Ouverture 1812 ».

Le samedi, il y a eu des ateliers et des conférences durant toute la journée. L'excellente exposition de roses a été jugée puis le

public y a été admis. Les membres de la Société des roses d'Hamilton et de Burlington ont fait un excellent travail sous la direction du président, Helmut Schleicher, et des membres du comité de l'exposition, Elizabeth Schleicher et Stephen Bower. Le premier atelier de la journée a été dirigé par Andy Enderlein de « Enderlein Nurseries » au cours duquel les participants ont été invités à greffer eux-mêmes la rose floribunda « Rockin Robin » sur un porte-greffe et à emporter la plante greffée chez eux.

Ensuite, Liz Klose, surintendante de l'école d'horticulture de la Commission des Parcs du Niagara a donné une conférence instructive sur la taille des rosiers accompagnée de diapositives démontrant très bien les diverses techniques pour tous les rosiers, des hybrides de thé aux rosiers rugosa. Après le déjeuner, Claire Laberge du Jardin botanique de Montréal, a parlé en français, avec la traduction simultanée en anglais, de l'histoire des roses de la préhistoire au moyen âge et de l'arrivée des rosiers en Amérique. Elle y a inclus des diapositives du JBM, du Jardin du patrimoine canadien commémorant le 125-ième anniversaire du Canada, et du jardin du Fort Ingall en zone 3, sur la rive sud du fleuve Saint-laurent près du golfe. Elle a recommandé la nouvelle floribunda "Hot Cocoa" et la grandiflora "Fragrant Plum".

Joel Schraven de « Pickering Nurseries » a montré des diapositives de 43 rosiers rustiques sur lesquels les jardiniers peuvent compter. En plus des rosiers d'Explorateurs et Parkland, il a montré l'hybride de thé "Big Purple" au parfum intense, la floribunda "Betty Boop", à la floraison abondante, le rosier grimpant « Grandessa » aux fleurs de type hybride de thé, la rose "Crocus Rose" de David Austin, au parfum puissant de rose thé et le rosier arbuste "Rockin Robin", le fameux rosier que les participants à l'atelier de greffe ont rapporté à la maison.

Dr. Lakshmi Sridharan de San Jose, Californie, a donné la dernière conférence de la journée portant sur la lutte chimique versus la lutte biologique contre les maladies des rosiers. Elle est une biologiste moléculaire et écrit pour la « American Rose Society » et pour d'autres publications. Elle nous présenta le pour et le contre des diverses méthodes de contrôle des maladies. Son point de vue était que les meilleures méthodes de contrôle n'affectent pas les plantes, ne sont pas coûteuses, sont faciles à appliquer, ont peu d'effet sur l'environnement ou sur le jardinier et ne rendent pas le pathogène résistant. Elle nous a encouragé à soutenir la recherche sur les roses afin qu'on puisse développer de nouvelles variétés qui résisteront vraiment aux maladies.

D'autres faits saillants de la journée furent la visite du jardin de roses au RBG, les photographies de roses gagnantes au

concours de photos de la Société canadienne des roses, les roses gagnantes de trophées à l'exposition de fleurs et la rencontrer de roséristes afin de partager nos expériences. L'événement tant attendu était le dîner de gala où le conférencier invité était Peter Beales de Norfolk en Angleterre, président de la « Royal National Rose Society », auteur, hybrideur et récipiendaire du plus important prix du « British Gardening World », la « RHS Victoria Medal ». Il nous a entretenu sur « Les roses classiques » qu'il définit comme étant des *"roses bien incorporée au paysage qui ne sautent pas aux yeux"*. Sa sélection de diapositives comprenait plusieurs roses favorites de son jardin et de ses voyages dans le monde. Son sens de l'humour et sa préférence d'aménagements de plates-bandes de fleurs de toutes sortes qui s'agençent bien aux roses ont clôturé à merveille cette deuxième journée de congrès.

Le programme du dimanche a débuté par une démonstration d'art floral utilisant des roses, donnée par Lillie Haworth de Grimsby, Ontario. Lillie est co-directeur de l'école du RBG pour les juges en art floral. Elle créa divers arrangements floraux, en passant du centre de table d'une valeur de \$1,98 au gros arrangement de roses, de marguerites et de sauges dans un panier d'osier qui a été donné à un des participants à la fin de la démonstration. Ses conseils ont été appréciés autant par le débutant que par le concepteur expérimenté.

Ralph Bullough de Thunder Bay, Ontario a été le dernier conférencier du matin. Il est l'ancien Président de « International Master Gardeners » et président de « Master Gardeners of Ontario ». Il a parlé de la culture des roses dans les climats froids, en zone 3, et comme il vit sur le bouclier précambrien il en parle en connaissance de cause. Il cultive 60 espèces des roses sous des températures qui plongent à - 40°C. Ses diapositives ont démontré qu'il est possible d'en faire la culture avec succès en utilisant des rosiers poussant sur leurs propres racines. Certaines de ses roses favorites incluaient "Prairie Joy" et "Winnipeg Parks" de la série Parkland, et un rosier de l'ouest, à fleur blanche très parfumée "Beauty of Leafland". Le rosier rugosa "Hansa" fut inclus, évidemment, car il pousse très bien dans les régions nordiques.

Le journée s'est terminée par la présentation des trophées aux gagnants et d'un médaillon commémorant le cinquantenaire de la SCR. L'hybride de thé "Double Delight" de Rachel Flood a été déclarée Reine de l'Exposition. Au déjeuner de clôture, Rachel, Présidente de la SCR, a exprimé son espoir d'inclure dans les projets de la société des roses des contacts plus étroits avec toutes les provinces du Canada. Elle a accompagné Peter Beales lors de ses conférences à Halifax le 4 juillet, à Montréal le 6 juillet, à

Calgary le 7 juillet, à Victoria le 10 juillet et à Vancouver le 12 juillet. Rachel a remercié tous les participants de leur présence, et en particulier Patrick White de Victoria, C.B., d'avoir agi comme maître de cérémonies du congrès et Marie Farnady de tout son travail relatif au programme et aux inscriptions

Roséristes, n'oubliez pas le congrès de la Fédération internationale des sociétés de roses à Osaka, au Japon, en mai 2006, et à Vancouver en 2009.

LA ROSERAIE, UNE COLLECTION VIVANTE

by *Claire Laberge*

*Horticulturist responsible for the rose garden at Jardin botanique
de Montréal*

Given in French, which follows, at the 50th Anniversary conference
of the Canadian Rose Society. Translated by the editor.

The rose was first cultivated for its medical uses. Over the years, it took its place in gardens as an ornamental. Its perfume, its beautiful form and colours were a source of inspiration to artists in different periods of history. Before it became a medicine, a decoration or a symbol, the rose existed as a natural plant with botanic characteristics.

WILD ROSES: Origin and Strange Dispersal of the Genus *Rosa*

One theory says the rose originated in China, and from there, the ancestral species of roses travelled to North America, the Middle East and Europe. Over the course of hundreds of millions of years geological and climatic changes have spread the plants and their seeds throughout the northern hemisphere. The influence of climate changes forced the evolution of new and vigorous species in order to survive. An indigenous species of rose has never been found in the southern hemisphere probably because of the dense and dark natural barrier of the equatorial forest.

The discovery of fossil roses in Alaska from the prehistoric period would lead one to believe that the genus *Rosa* was probably established near the Arctic Circle before the continents were established in their modern form. Actually, *Rosa acicularis*, a primitive species is present at this latitude in North America, Asia and Europe.

The genus *Rosa* includes about 150 species spread throughout the northern hemisphere, of which at least 60% are Asiatic. China today has the greatest diversity of species.

ANCIENT ROSES: At the heart of civilizations

In old legends, the red rose symbolized love and the white rose purity. Ancient peoples believed roses to be attributes of goddesses, Aphrodite among the Greeks and Venus among the Romans.

In the Middle Ages, the crusaders introduced the Damask rose and *Rosa gallica officinalis* to Europe. They were cultivated in European abbey gardens for their medicinal properties. In the 18th century, in a situation much more benign, missionaries and explorers introduced roses from India, China and Japan to Europe. These new roses from the Orient flowered continually, and were red or yellow, colours previously unknown in Europe. They contributed

to the breeding of modern varieties by crossing them with the old European varieties.

At different times in history the rose has been identified with rulers or royalty, religious orders or colleges or has been taken as an emblem of a particular group. The Wars of the Roses in England was between the House of Lancaster which took the red rose (*Rosa gallica officinalis*) as their emblem and the House of York which took the white rose (*Rosa alba semiplena*). The Tudor Rose (*Rosa damascena versicolor*) combined both to signify the end of the War and became the emblem of the new dynasty formed by the marriage of Elizabeth of York and Henry of Lancaster (Tudor) who became Henry VII. Perhaps you know that 2005 is the 550th anniversary of the start of the Wars of the Roses. May 22nd was the exact date of the first battle of St. Albans.

NORTH AMERICAN ROSES

In 1613 old European roses crossed the Atlantic. Champlain introduced French roses for their beauty and their therapeutic qualities. Gallicas, Damask roses and Cabbage Roses were grown in the gardens along the St. Lawrence, joining the indigenous roses of New France.

Apothecaries used roots, petals and hips to make medicines based on roses. Before the arrival of the Europeans, First Nations peoples were already picking wild roses to use as their traditional foods and medicines.

In 1760 ships from Great Britain and Ireland brought new roses like *Rosa eglanteria* with its foliage smelling of green apples and sweetly scented small, single flowers.

The bulletin 'Canadian Horticulture' of July 1878 published the first list of the best varieties of roses for Canada. Henceforth, roses were used in ornamental gardens.

THE ROSE GARDEN AT JARDIN BOTANIQUE DE MONTRÉAL

Nearly one hundred years later, in 1976, opened on the occasion of the Olympic Games in Montreal, le jardin botanique de Montréal shows a rose garden to visitors. The rose garden covers an area of 2.5 hectares, with a collection of 10,000 roses selected from wild species, old roses and modern roses. You will discover more than a thousand varieties in about 100 beds, producing a symphony of colours and exquisite scents from the end of May to the frosts of October. The rose garden is distinguished by its modern layout divided into sections illustrating the history and development of roses.

The original section of the garden, a 'four seasons' arrangement designed by the architect Gaétan Bilodeau contains a

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One of the rose beds at the Jardin botanique de Montréal

(Photo: Claire Laberge)



Rosa gallica officianalis at the Jardin botanique de Montréal

(Photo: Roch Rollin)

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*'Spirit of Canada' one of
Joyce Fleming's roses at
the Jardin botanique de Montréal*

(Photo: Roch Rollin)



Park's Yellow Tea-scented China at the Jardin botanique de Montréal

(Photo: Ivan Louette)

succession of landscapes, textures and colours. Curving pathways along numerous rose beds reveal more than 220 varieties of tender roses. These Hybrid Teas and Floribundas are characterized by their compact growth, vividly coloured blooms and their continuous bloom from June to October. Evergreens and deciduous trees, ornamental arbours of roses, fountains and two sculptures complete the design.

In 1992, the rose garden was enlarged: 105 species of wild roses and 180 varieties of old roses and 500 modern roses were added, completing the genealogical tree.

Cultivated wild species in the rose garden at the botanic garden are a living genetic bank. Ancestors of modern roses, classified in sections by their floral and foliage details, these rose shrubs with single (five petals) flowers are powerfully perfumed. From the end of May, the section of *Pimpinellifoliae* originating in Asia and Europe bloom in their colours of white and yellow followed by the *Cinnamomeae* in their tones of pink and red. This section includes the majority of native species of North America. Then, the white and pink opening buds of *Caninae* and *Gallicanae* appear. These two botanical sections comprise most of the naturalized species brought to North America by colonization. The spectacle finishes with the *Carolinae* with their pink ringed flowers completing the group of North American species and the *Synstylae*, rambling roses with generally white flowers, of which only one species is North American, the *Rosa setigera*. All the rose shrubs are decked in the fall with coloured and ornamental hips.

Old roses grown in the garden have been selected from among the main recognized classes. Among many authors, old roses are defined as being hybridized before 1867, the year of the creation of the first modern Hybrid Tea, 'La France'. Each category of old roses has a name which refers to and shows the morphological characteristics of its ancestor rose. For example, gallica roses have *Rosa gallica* as the original parent. Old roses are distinguished by their vigorous growth and the incomparable charm of their flowers.

Modern hardy roses are represented by nearly 500 varieties including roses of the commercial series "Explorers" and "Parkland" from Agriculture Canada.

The rose garden at the Jardin botanique de Montréal joined the great rose gardens of the world on May 28, 2004, when it received the "Award of Garden Excellence", an honorary plaque given to the most remarkable of international rose gardens. This prize was created in 1994 by the World Federation of Rose Societies, an organization comprising 36 national rose societies across the world.

THE CANADIAN HERITAGE GARDEN

The Canadian Heritage Garden commemorates the 125th anniversary of Confederation in 1992. This garden was the work of architect A. D. Regehr of Toronto. This rose garden is a place to discover the history of Canada and the story of the arrival of our ancestors is told by inscriptions on a granite colonnade. Indigenous roses and Canadian hybrids as well as many varieties brought by our ancestors honour the various groups and peoples who built this country.

LA ROSERAIE DU TÉMISCOUATA

Opened on August 9th, 1997, the Témiscouata Rose Garden is located on the site of Fort Ingall, a British military fortress built in 1839 as the result of the threat of an American invasion. Fort Ingall was an important element in the signing of the Peace Treaty in 1842. The choice of the rose, symbol of peace, for the garden was not an accident. The garden is of classical style in four symmetrical sections centred by a fountain. The outline of the fort is marked by masses of roses in free style. The roses were chosen for rustic style and because they will easily survive in Zone 3. This rose garden is totally organic, in respect for the environment.

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*View of the Canadian Heritage
Garden-Le Jardin du
Patrimoine canadien*



The granite colonade at the Canadian Heritage Garden-Le Jardin du Patrimoine canadien

(Photos: Foundation of Canadian Heritage Garden)

LA ROSERAIE, UNE COLLECTION VIVANTE

Claire Laberge

*Horticultrice responsable de la roseraie du jardin botanique de
Montréal*

Conférence donnée à l'occasion du 50^{ième} anniversaire de la Société
canadienne des Roses

La rose a d'abord été cultivée pour ses vertus médicinales. Au fil des ans, elle prendra sa place au jardin comme plante d'ornement. Son parfum, sa belle forme et ses couleurs seront source d'inspiration pour les artistes aux différentes époques de l'histoire. Mais, avant de devenir médicament, décoration et symbole, la rose existait comme plante dans la nature, avec ses caractéristiques botaniques.

LES ROSES SAUVAGES : Origine et dispersion mystérieuse du genre *Rosa*

Selon une certaine hypothèse le genre *Rosa* serait originaire de la Chine, d'où les espèces ancestrales de rosiers auraient migrés vers l'Amérique du Nord, le Moyen-Orient et l'Europe. Au cours des centaines de milliers d'années, les bouleversements géologiques et climatiques ont répandu les plantes et leurs semences dans l'hémisphère nord. L'influence des changements climatiques a provoqué l'évolution d'espèces nouvelles et vigoureuses afin qu'elles puissent survivre. Aucune espèce indigène de rosier n'a été trouvée dans l'hémisphère sud sans doute à cause de la barrière naturelle, dense et sombre, de la forêt équatoriale.

La découverte d'un rosier fossile en Alaska datant de la Préhistoire suppose que le genre *Rosa* s'était probablement établi près du cercle polaire avant la dérive des continents. Actuellement, *Rosa acicularis*, une espèce primitive est présente à cette latitude en Amérique du Nord, en Asie et en Europe.

Le genre *Rosa* comporte environ 150 espèces réparties dans l'hémisphère boréal dont au moins 60% des espèces sont asiatiques. La Chine possède aujourd'hui la plus grande diversité d'espèces.

LES ROSES ANCIENNES : Au cœur des civilisations

Dans les légendes de l'Antiquité, la rose rouge symbolise l'amour et la blanche, la pureté. Les peuples anciens l'attribuent à leurs déesses, Aphrodite chez les Grecs et Vénus chez les Romains.

Au Moyen Âge, les chevaliers des croisades introduirent en Europe le rosier de Damas et le *rosa gallica officinalis*. Ils seront cultivés dans les jardins des abbayes en Europe pour leurs propriétés médicinales. Au 18^{ième} siècle, dans un contexte plus favorable, les missionnaires et les explorateurs introduisent en

Europe de rosiers de l'Inde, de la Chine et du Japon. Ces nouvelles roses d'Orient fleurissent continuellement, arborent des corolles rouge franc ou jaunes, couleurs inconnues jusqu'alors en Europe. Elles contribueront à la reproduction de variétés modernes par leur croisement avec les roses anciennes européennes.

À différents moments de l'histoire, la rose a été identifiée à des groupes tels que les souverains, la royauté, les ordres religieux, et les confréries ou certains groupes en ont fait leur emblème. La guerre des Deux roses évoque un conflit qui oppose la maison de York et celle de Lancaster en Angleterre. Une rose rouge (*Rosa gallica officinalis*) représente l'emblème des Lancaster sur le blason de la famille et une rose blanche (*Rosa alba semiplena*) les armoiries de la famille York. La rose Tudor (*Rosa damascena versicolor*) combinant le rouge et le blanc symbolise la fin de la guerre des Deux roses et devient l'emblème de la nouvelle dynastie formé par le mariage d'Elizabeth de York et Henry de Lancaster. (Tudor) qui devient Henry VII. Comme vous le savez peut-être, l'année 2005 est le 550^{ième} anniversaire du début de la guerre des Deux roses. Précisément le 22 mai avec la première bataille de Saint Albans.

LES ROSES D'AMÉRIQUE DE NORD

Dès 1613, les roses anciennes européennes traversent l'Atlantique. Champlain introduira des roses de France pour leur beauté et leurs vertus thérapeutiques. Les Galliques, les Damas et les Cent-feuilles côtoieront dans les jardins le long du Fleuve Saint-Laurent, les rosiers indigènes de la Nouvelle-France.

Les apothecaires utilisaient racines, pétales et fruits pour fabriquer des médicaments à base de roses. Bien avant l'arrivée des Européens, les peuples des Premières Nations cueillaient déjà les baies de rosiers sauvages, qu'ils utilisaient dans leur aliments traditionnels ou dans leur pharmacopée.

Vers 1760, de nouveaux navires arrivent en provenance de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande ayant à leur bord de nouveaux rosiers comme *Rosa eglanteria* dont le feuillage a un parfum de pomme verte et les « pimprenelles » aux floraisons hâtives.

Le bulletin « L'Horticulteur canadien » de juillet 1878 publie une première liste des meilleures variétés de rosiers pour le Canada. Désormais, la rose est utilisé dans les jardins ornementaux.

LA ROSERAIE DU JARDIN BOTANIQUE DE MONTRÉAL

Près de 100 ans plus tard, crée en 1976, à l'occasion des Jeux olympiques de Montréal, le Jardin botanique de Montréal offre une roseraie aux visiteurs. La roseraie s'étale sur plus de 2,5 hectares. La collection compte 10,000 rosiers sélectionnés parmi

les espèces naturelles, les roses anciennes et les rosiers modernes. Vous découvrirez plus d'un millier de variétés aménagées en une centaine de massifs résultant en une symphonie de couleurs et de parfums exquis de la fin mai aux gelées d'octobre. La roseraie se distingue par son aménagement moderne divisé en deux sections illustrant l'histoire et le développement des rosiers.

La section d'origine, un aménagement « quatre saisons » conçu par l'architecte Gaétan Bilodeau consiste en une succession de paysages, de textures et couleurs. Des sentiers sinueux bordés par des 'rivières' de roses dévoilent plus de 220 variétés de rosiers buissons non rustiques. Ces hybrides de thé et floribundas se caractérisent par leur port compact, leurs fleurs aux couleurs vives et surtout leur floraison de juin à octobre. Des conifères et des arbres remarquables, des tonnelles ornées de rosiers grimpants, des fontaines et deux sculptures de bronze constituent le design.

En 1992, la roseraie s'agrandit. 105 espèces sauvages, 180 variétés de roses anciennes et 500 variétés de roses modernes sont ajoutées, complétant l'arbre généalogique. Les espèces sauvages cultivées à la roseraie du Jardin botaniques représentent une banque génétique vivante. Ancêtres de nos roses modernes, classées en section selon leurs détails floraux et foliaires, ces rosiers aux fleurs simples (cinq pétales) sont puissamment parfumés. Dès la fin mai, la section des *Pimpinellifoliae* originaires d'Asie et d'Europe fleurit avec ses teintes de blanc et de jaune, suivie de près par les *Cinnamomeae* aux tons de rose et rouge. Cette section comprend la majorité des espèces indigènes nord-américaines. Puis, les corymbes aux fleurs blanches ou roses des *Caninae* et des *Gallicanae* entrent en scène. Ces deux sections botaniques comportent plusieurs espèces naturalisées en Amérique du Nord par la colonisation. Le spectacle prend fin avec les *Carolinae* aux corolles roses regroupant des espèces indigènes nord-américaines et les *Synstylae*, rosiers grimpants aux pétales généralement blancs dont une seule espèce est nord-américaine, le *Rosa setigera*. Tous ces rosiers s'ornent à l'automne de cynorrhodons décoratifs et colorés.

Les roses anciennes cultivées à la roseraie ont été sélectionnées parmi les grandes classes reconnues. Selon plusieurs auteurs, une rose ancienne se définit comme étant un rosier obtenu avant 1867, l'année de la création du premier rosier moderne, l'hybride de thé 'La France'. Chaque catégorie de roses anciennes porte un nom qui fait présente les caractéristiques morphologiques du rosier ancestral et y fait référence. Par exemple, les roses galloises ont *Rosa gallica* comme parent d'origine. Les roses anciennes se distinguent par leur croissance vigoureuse et le charme

incomparable de leurs fleurs.

Les rosiers arbustes modernes sont représentés par près de 500 variétés, incluant les rosiers des séries commerciales « Explorateurs » et « Parkland » d'Agriculture Canada.

La roseraie du Jardin botanique de Montréal a rejoint les grandes roseraies du monde le 28 mai 2004 en recevant l'« Award of Garden Excellence », plaque honorifique remise aux roseraies les plus remarquables à l'échelle internationale. Ce prix a été créé en 1994 par la « World Federation of Rose Societies », une organisation qui regroupe 36 sociétés nationales à travers le monde.

LE JARDIN DU PATRIMOINE CANADIEN

Le Jardin du patrimoine canadien commémore le 125^{ième} anniversaire de la Confédération en 1992. Ce jardin est l'œuvre de l'architecte A.D Regehr (Toronto) Cette roseraie est un lieu de découverte de l'histoire du Canada et l'arrivée de nos ancêtres est racontée à l'aide d'inscriptions sur une colonnade de granit. Les rosiers indigènes et hybrides canadiens ainsi que de nombreuses variétés apportées par nos ancêtres rendent hommage aux divers groupes ancestraux et aux peuples autochtones.

LA ROSERAIE DU TÉMISCOUATA

Inaugurée le 9 août 1997, la roseraie du Témiscouata est située sur le site du Fort Ingall, une forteresse militaire britannique érigée en 1839 dans le but de repousser une invasion américaine. Le Fort Ingall a été un élément important dans la signature d'un traité de paix en 1842. Le choix de la rose, symbole de paix, pour le jardin n'est pas un hasard. La roseraie de style classique comporte quatre sections symétriques avec une fontaine au centre. Le pourtour du Fort est agrémenté de massifs de rosiers au style dégagé. Les rosiers ont été choisis selon leur rusticité, ils doivent survivrent en zone 3. Cette roseraie est entièrement biologique et respecte l'environnement..

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Two views of the Roseraie de Fort Ingall

(Photos: Fort Ingall)

PLANTING DEPTH FOR ROSE BUSHES

by Art C. Drysdale

Editor's Note: The first section of this article was written in 1999 and appeared in Plant & Garden magazine

Regardless of what the tag says, plant the bump on the stem of rose bushes at least 5 cm below the soil surface!

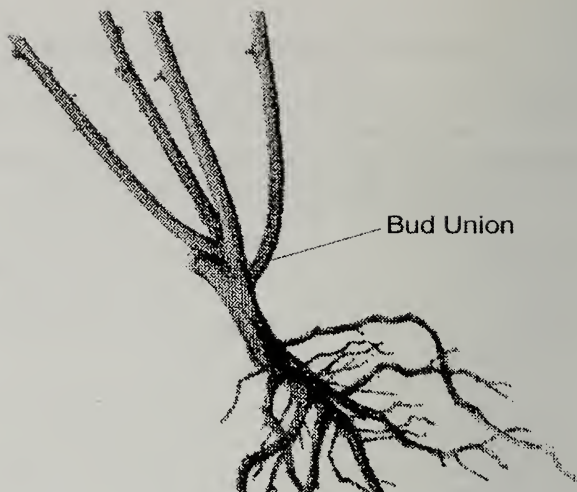
For almost a decade now many of the thousands of rose bushes sold not only in major home and garden store outlets, but also in retail nurseries and garden centres, have featured a colourful printed tag. That tag is often very controversial. Its purpose is to identify the cultivar with a colour photo, and on the reverse, advise the purchaser on just how to plant the bush.

Regardless of the origin of the bush or bushes, the tags for virtually all rose bushes sold in Canada with the exception of lower mainland British Columbia and the Gulf and Vancouver Islands, should advise planting the bud union--the traditional "bump on the stem"--at least 5 cm (2 inches) below ground. In the coldest parts of the country, on the Prairies for example, it is often recommended to plant rose bushes with the bud union 13 cm (5") below the ground level.

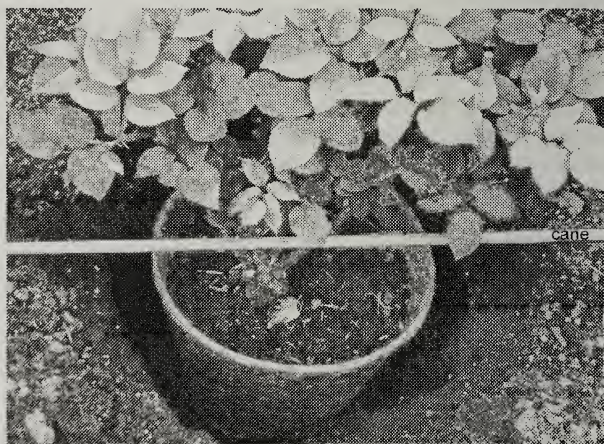
But that's not what one reads on many of the rose bush labels--and not just labels on bushes coming here from the U.S. In fact, I regret to tell you that even though I have been harping about this for years, I am still finding Canadian wholesale nurseries (the growing nursery that actually buys and attaches the tags to the bushes) that use tags with instructions not at all suitable to the Canadian climate. One example is from Enderlein in southwestern Ontario that shows in two places "Enderlein Canadian Grown", and makes still a third "Grown in Canada" statement on their tags. And yet, on the back it says (and shows), "Set top of root ball so that bud union is above ground level." Another grower in the St. Catharines area, who is known for good quality stock, has tags with a similar misstatement, but has already taken steps to correct the error.

I'm referring here to tags that are supposed to *help* novice growers. They are produced and printed in Canada, used on Canadian-grown rose bushes, grown for Canadians, and yet they have instructions that are dead wrong. This is inexcusable! Even the care tags that come on rose bushes grown in the U.S. by large growers such as Weeks, have the correct information for the Canadian (and northern U.S.) climate. Why then are Canadian growers short-changing their own Canadian customers?

I asked this question of Andy Enderlein and his response was that they as rose growers believe that rose bushes will produce



Rose Plant Showing Bud Union *Both Courtesy Jim Anderson*



Potted Rose Plant Showing Bud Union with Cane to Indicate Planting Depth.

When planting, use cane to check depth of hole with rose still in pot. Remove from hole and cut off the bottom of the pot. Then with potted rose in the hole at correct depth slit the side of the pot and remove the pot. Finish planting and water well.

more and better “shoots” or canes, if the bud union is not planted below ground. Of course, it goes without saying, the more canes, the more flowers. And, he says, all Hybrid Tea, Floribunda and Gandiflora bushes should be hilled up in most of the country anyway, so that mound will cover the bud union for the winter. He also added that the reason they got into growing bushes near Creemore, Ontario, in the first place was to produce hardy, Canadian-grown bushes.

Well, I told Andy that I had to take the side of the members of the Canadian Rose Society (CRS). My only compromise would be this. Enderlein’s tags advise planting the bushes with the bud union 5 cm below the soil surface. They could then add that superior performance **may** be achieved if the union is planted just above ground, but in that case, the bushes absolutely must be hilled up each winter--no exceptions.

I didn’t get a positive response to this latter suggestion from CRS members. They still strongly support the planting of the bud unions below ground level, and point out the successes of their members all across the country. Paul Graber of the CRS does suggest that in spring it is easy to develop a concave circle around the stem of each bush simply using pressure from the water hose. In this way it is possible to expose (partially) the buried bud union for the encouragement of new shoots.

Andy Enderlein agreed that where novice growers have repeated failures, whether due to inferior (for our climate) U.S.-produced bushes, or following controversial and incorrect information on the accompanying tag, it does a disservice to the nursery industry. That’s not the way for them to sell more rose bushes to my way of thinking!

MAY 2000

The response to the foregoing was a three-page letter from Enderlein, which included the following comments.

“We are outraged with the opinions expressed by Art Drysdale in his column “Last Word” in the October edition of *Plant & Garden*. This column addressed the issue of garden rose picture tags for Canada.

“It is very unfortunate that the views of Mr. Drysdale and others have forced Enderlein Nurseries and some other Canadian growers to change the planting instructions on their picture tags. In 2000, the tag will advise gardeners to plant the bud union below ground level.

“We want to assure your readership that Enderlein Nurseries has not misinformed them in any way. Our rose planting

and care instructions are correct and have proven to be successful for nearly 20 years, both at our rose nursery and in our gardens at home. As a progressive and ethical company, we take every measure to ensure that our customers are completely satisfied with our product and service. In future articles, Mr. Drysdale should exercise better judgement and refrain from such harsh, unwarranted criticisms.

Arnd and Jorg Enderlein Owner/Operators, Enderlein Nurseries

And finally, my “last word on the topic” from the same issue: Harsh yes, but not unwarranted. Methinks Messrs. Enderlein protest because they have finally been “forced” to do something with which they disagree, but which is widely acknowledged will help average Canadian gardeners replace fewer rose bushes each year.

The “others” mentioned are astute members of the Canadian Rose Society who, since 1913 have been promoting the proper planting procedure for budded roses: placing the bud union at 5 cm below ground level.

Major international and world-renowned rose hybridizers and growers such as Harkness in Britain, Meilland in France and Kordes in Germany, and now even the Royal National Rose Society in Britain, all recommend planting the bud union below ground level.

JUNE 2005

Almost six years after I started all this, and had modest success, the topic has surfaced again. This time, I am reading and hearing some members of the CRS recommending a planting depth for the bud union of “three inches”--even in Ontario! Personally (and I have grown rose bushes myself since the late 1950’s) I think that is too deep in all but northern Ontario. I still agree with Paul Graber’s idea of using a strong jet of water from a hose early in the spring in order to expose, at least partially, the bud union, and thus encourage more shoots. However, the deeper that bud union is, the more difficult it is to accomplish this.

This spring, the topic was red hot as one major retailer released an article that talked about planting the bud union above ground. I thought, Oh No, here we go again! So there is my update. Plant rose bushes that have been budded, with that “bump on the stem” at least five cm (two inches) below the ground level, regardless of what you read or hear!

MUSINGS ABOUT BLACK SPOT RESISTANCE IN WINTER-HARDY ROSES

Neville Arnold¹, Catherine Arnold¹ and Ian Ogilvie²

¹*Northern Hybrid Roses, Green Valley, ON*

²*Pointe Claire, QC*

Disease resistance in winter-hardy roses may give the impression that roses so designated are not affected by black spot and do not need to be sprayed with fungicides or other sprays to eliminate or control this disease. Comments such as “disease resistance should really be disease tolerant” and “winter-hardy roses aren’t really disease resistant and require fungicide sprays, don’t they?” have frequently been heard. The terminology “disease resistance” can easily be misleading and does give one a sense that hardy roses are little or unaffected by black spot.

In Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada’s (AAFC) pamphlet Winter-hardy Roses, Publication 1922/E comments on the resistance of roses in the Explorer and Parkland Series range from excellent to moderate or somewhere in-between. Although this terminology is highly subjective, it does imply that the hardies fall within categories from almost spray-free to weekly spraying during the growing season. For example, ‘William Baffin’ and ‘William Booth’ would be considered almost spray-free whereas, ‘John Franklin’ and ‘Winnipeg Parks’ require weekly fungicidal sprays to keep black spot in check. It is clear from ratings in the pamphlet that disease resistance does not mean disease free and many of the hardies require some form and frequency of fungicidal spray to ensure completely fungus-free foliage.

The complexity of black spot is quite evident from the reports by Chambers (2003) in The Clearing House Section of The Canadian Rose Annual (2003) including other Annual issues. ‘Lambert Closse’ and ‘Morden Sunrise’ (not included in booklet 1922/E) and others, are reported as having black spot while this disease does not affect the same plants in another area. One has to wonder why this is so. Both ‘Lambert Closse’ and ‘Morden Sunrise’ have been observed to be two-thirds or more defoliated (Figs. 1 and 2) by the latter part of August-September in Green Valley, Ontario. In contrast, a second ‘Morden Sunrise’ shrub, only 15 feet away, severely damaged in the winter, and with slow leaf growth, showed no signs of black spot (Fig. 3) even by the second week of September. In light of the proximity of both ‘Morden Sunrise’ plants and assuming the same type/race of black spot is attacking both plants, then it is possible that a relationship exists between leaf/plant development and the life cycle of this disease. At

any rate, one has to question what is going on. Maybe nature allowed this disease to develop just to drive rose breeders and rosarians around the bend.

Davidson et al. (2003) did report that different types and races of black spot exist between and among areas as a result of black spot observations in Morden, Manitoba and Kristianstad, Sweden. This may in part explain the difference in reports for 'Lambert Closse' and 'Morden Sunrise' for this disease in The Clearing House. Further, Agrios, (1978) indicated that within moderately close distances, races could differ greatly and have greatly different effects on the same variety. Since different races of black spot can mutate, that mutation may attack a rose bush previously untouched by black spot. If this is the case, even the results for test sites would only be valid for the sites in question and extrapolation must then be made for predicting black spot resistance for all other areas. To further complicate the equation, this disease might also be affected by cultivation and sanitation practices.

Rosarians and others interested in the various factors affecting plant diseases, including black spot, are referred to the textbook Plant Pathology by Agrios (1978), pp 17 to 144 or a more recent edition. The web is also an excellent source for information on black spot.

The rose is not called the 'Queen of Flowers' for nothing. It beckons because of its shape, colour and perfume. Yet, there is trepidation about applying chemical fungicides. Biological sprays do exist but have to be applied after each rain whereas the systemic fungicides only have to be applied every 7 to 10 days. What a dilemma! There is a conflict about having roses and the sprays that have to be applied.

The internal dialogue of a potential rosarian may be as follows: *"Will I be satisfied with the selection of winter-hardy roses which I do not have to spray? Maybe. But what about that 'Champlain' rose with the brilliant red colour and its summer long bloom. And, what about that new 'Morden Sunrise' rose with its beautiful orangey-yellow colour? I guess I would have to spray these. Do I really want to do that.... mmmm? I am not sure. Do I like roses sufficiently to apply chemical sprays or even biological sprays? Should I grow another type of flower which requires less attention.... mmmm? But roses are so beautiful and many flower the whole summer long, and the delicate perfumes! I know, I'll just order two of the most disease resistant ones."* But we all know that just two leads to many more and the question of spraying begins once again. One has to wonder if there is an out to this conflict?. Perhaps one avenue of exit would be for a black spot

classification or rating for each winter-hardy rose. For example, 'William Baffin', William Booth', 'Cuthbert Grant' and 'Prairie Joy' could be categorized as having excellent to high resistance to black spot and require almost no fungicidal sprays, whereas 'John Franklin' and 'Morden Cardinette' require weekly sprays. Others would require 2,3,4 or more sprays during the growing season. At least a classification (Table 1) of this type developed from the AAFC's publication previously mentioned would allow the rosarian to select the comfort level of spraying for the roses' disease resistance. An alternate classification would be from 1 to 5 where 1 would represent no black spot (almost no spraying required) and 5 would represent complete defoliation (weekly spraying). A system of black spot classification used by AAFC in Morden, MB, (Davidson, 2001) may be suitable - maybe, just maybe.

At the very least, in fairness to rosarians and others, disease resistance needs to be clearly defined when a rose is released. It is important to remember that the categories established would have to be flexible to accommodate the different races in different areas and the mutations which may occur within the races between years. Another exit would be the insertion of a gene (Davidson, 1999) that would make roses immune to black spot. Is this possible and at what cost? The blue rose developed by gene insertion cost \$27.8 million dollars.

Perhaps the disease resistance reports by the breeder could be used as a starting point and then The Clearing House and other reports could be used to refine the disease resistance dilemma for specific areas across Canada. Whether this is feasible at this time is a moot point but at least it is a point that can be pondered. It is possible that no definite answer will be found because of the many variables involved, but a workable model could possibly be developed for a given area.

In conclusion, almost all roses are not immune to black spot. Some, however, as previously indicated are more resistant to this disease than others. In light of this, a system of classification would be helpful in allowing rosarians to select roses in relation to their comfort level of spraying. Further, it is quite clear that winter-hardy roses are not disease free and spraying for many of the varieties is a must if perfectly clean foliage is an objective.

References:

- Agrios, G.N. 1978. Plant Pathology. Academic Press, New York.
Chambers, R. 2003. "The Clearing House", p. 107-155. In: The Canadian Rose Annual.
Davidson, C. G., Xue, A and U. Carlson-Nillson. 1999. "Black

Table 1. Black spot and powdery mildew ratings for Explorer and Morden roses as given in AAFC Publ. 1922/ E

<u>Exce to High Resist.</u>	<u>Resistant</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Mod. to good</u>	<u>Mod.</u>
Alexander Mackenzie	Capt. Sam.Holland	Champlain	Morden Ruby	John Franklin
Charles Albanel	De Montarville	John Cabot	Winnipeg Parks	Morden Amorette
David Thompson	Frontenac	J. P. Connell		Morden Cardinette
Henry Hudson	George Vancouver	Hope for Humanity		Morden Fireglow
John Davis*	Henry Kelsey	Morden Blush		
Marie-Victorin*	Jens Munk	Morden Centennial		
Martin Frobisher	Lambert Closse			
William Baffin	Louis Jolliet			
William Booth	Nicolas			
Cuthbert Grant	Adelaide Hoodless			
Prairie Joy				

*The authors feel that John Davis should be reclassified as Resistant and Marie-Victorin to Good resistance.

spot in Garden Roses”, p. 55-57. In: The Canadian Rose Annual. Davidson, C. G. 2001. “How Does Black spot Rate in Your Garden on Your Plants??” The Canadian Rose Annual. p. 53-54. Davidson, C., Conner, R. and U. Carlson-Nillson. 2003. “Getting to the Bottom Line on Black spot Disease in Hardy Garden Roses”, p. 72-75. In: The Canadian Rose Annual. Winter-hardy Roses. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. Publ. 1922/E (1996) 40 pp.

Note: The authors wish to assure the readers that this article is not a criticism of AAFC’s hardy roses. The article is meant to foster a better understanding of black spot in the hardies and to suggest the development of some type of classification system. Northern Hybrid Roses has similar problems with some of its new lines and this disease is a true bane to breeders and rosarians alike. Further, the rose bushes in Fig. 1,2 and 3 were only sprayed with Funginex twice at the end of June and once at the beginning of July.



Fig. 1. ‘Lambert Crosse’ rose about two-thirds defoliated by black spot towards the end of August 2004



Fig. 2. 'Morden Sunrise' rose which has been almost fully defoliated by black spot towards the end of August 2004.



Fig. 3. 'Morden Sunrise' rose almost unaffected by black spot at the beginning of September 2004.

ROSE MIDGE

Editor's Note: A combination of information from various web sites listed at the end

The rose midge, *Dasineura rhodophaga* Coquillett (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) is an uncommon but damaging rose pest . Damage from the midge was first reported in 1886 in New Jersey. There are accounts of its infestation in the Pacific Northwest, California, the Northeastern states, Colorado, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Ontario. The distribution and occurrence of the midge will likely increase. The adult midge lays its eggs inside the sepals of new flower and leaf buds. The tiny maggot that hatches feeds in these areas, causing blackened tissue, tip abortion, and distorted flower buds.

Identification

The rose midge is a tiny fly that lays its eggs in the buds and shoots of roses. The legless fly larvae are small whitish maggots about 1/16 inch (1mm) in length.

Scouting

Feeding by the larvae causes bent, misshapen, or blasted buds and withering stem tips. Flower buds and growing shoots turn brown and finally black. With a magnifying lens, look for the small whitish larvae between the petals and sepals at the base of the flower bud to verify the presence of midge larvae.

Control

Prune out and destroy these infested buds to remove the larvae, reducing the number of midges available to re-infest the plants. Midge damage is often noticed after July. Chemical control is needed for persistent problems. Systemic insecticides are the best choice. Acephate (Orthene) and dimethoate (Cygon-2E) are systemic chemical controls. Diazinon, a non-systemic, is also an option, but larvae can be protected from the chemical within the flower or vegetative buds. Be sure to get good coverage of flower buds.

In 2005, Oregon State University will give emphasis to the evaluation of management of the soil-based larval/pupal stage prior to emergence and the investigation of beneficial nematodes and insect pathogenic fungus, *Metarhizium anisopliae*, for control efficacy.

http://oregonstate.edu/Dept/nurspest/rose_midge.htm

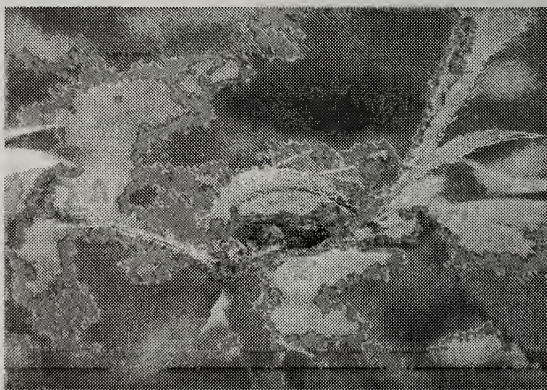
University of Minnesota Extension: Insect Pests of Roses

Canadian Nursery Landscape Association Report on rose midge trials

American Rose Society rose midge article



TWO PICTURES OF BUD DAMAGE BY ROSE MIDGE



TIP DAMAGE BY ROSE MIDGE

BREEDERS OF HARDY ROSES IN CANADA

by Arnold F. Pittao

Canada has had and continues to have its share of rose breeders. Current names such as George Mander, Brad Jalbert, Joyce Fleming, and Larry Loughheed as well as the various hybridizers at Agriculture Canada come to mind when we think of the present day.

Long before, in 1613, roses had been brought from Europe to New France where the first settlers had probably encountered some of the wild roses known to the native peoples. In 1760, roses such as *Rosa eglanteria* were brought by the English from Great Britain and Ireland. The bulletin 'Canadian Horticulture' of July 1878 published the first list of the best varieties of roses for Canada. Henceforth, roses were used in ornamental gardens.

However, the climate of British North America, as it was then known, presented difficulties for the growing of European roses. In the eastern parts of the country, hot summers and cold winters killed some of the least hardy. As the Prairie Provinces were settled, hot dry summers and cold dry winters made the growing of European-bred roses even more difficult. This area, Manitoba (10.7%), Saskatchewan (10.7%), and Alberta (10.9%) together constitute 32.3% of our nation's land mass (excluding the Territories). Here, even some of the methods of preserving the precious plants through the winter in the East were of no use. Yet, there were wild species that survived.

The challenge to develop hardy own-root roses for the Prairie climate has been going on for about 100 years and still continues. The term, "hardy own-root roses" refers to those cultivars which are able to survive at least a Zone 4 climate without protection other than natural snow cover.

In the development of such cultivars, breeders have wrestled with characteristics of bloom period, recurrence, suckering, sterility, flower form, colour, and all of the other details common to any breeding program. Public demand for more recurrent cultivars has changed breeding practices, resulting in the discontinuation of a number of the once-blooming roses of yesteryear.

The purpose of this article is not to provide biographies of the people who have worked diligently over the past century to enhance our lives and yards with these hardy roses but rather to provide an overview of their contributions. We will mention first those individuals who lived and worked on the Prairies and then

some other significant Canadians.

Percy Wright, an independent nurseryman, lived in three areas of Saskatchewan – Wilkie, Carrot River, and Saskatoon. He was the most prolific of the prairie rosarians, developing and/or introducing some sixty-six known cultivars. The best known names of his work are: 'Therese Bugnet' (introduced by Percy but bred by Georges Bugnet of Alberta), 'Hazeldean,' 'Kilwinning,' 'Musician,' and 'Yellow Altai.'

Dr. Frank L. Skinner, another independent nurseryman who has often been referred to as the "Luther Burbank of Canada," centred his work in the Roblin, Manitoba area. He was the second most prolific breeder, introducing and/or developing some thirty-three known cultivars. The most recognizable names of his work are: 'Betty Bland,' 'George Will,' 'Isabella Skinner,' 'Mossman,' 'Suzanne,' 'Wasagaming,' 'Will Alderman,' and 'Dr. Merkeley.'

Robert Erskine, a hobbyist hybridizer, did all his rose work in the Rocky Mountain House, Alberta area. The primary source of his parent plant material was from the wild with *Rosa acicularis*, *R. woodsii* being the chief contributors. He bred and/or introduced thirty-seven known cultivars. The most recognizable of his work are: 'Beauty of Leafland,' 'Daybreak,' 'Kinistino,' and 'Prairie Peace.'

Robert Simonet, another independent nurseryman, centred his work in the Edmonton vicinity but his rose cultivars have not been widely known or propagated. He bred and/or introduced eleven known cultivars. The best known ones include: 'Dr. F. L. Skinner,' 'Pink Masquerade,' and 'Red Dawn x Suzanne.'

William Godfrey was an employee of the Morden Research Station and introduced three "Prairie" roses – 'Prairie Sailor,' 'Prairie Wren,' and 'Prairie Youth,' the last of which is the most readily available cultivar at the current time.

H. F. (Bert) Harp followed Godfrey at the Morden Research Station and introduced four cultivars 'Prairie Charm,' 'Prairie Dawn,' 'Prairie Maid,' and 'Métis,' the last being the cultivar currently most readily available.

Henry H. Marshall was another employee of the Morden Research Station and was instrumental in introducing seven cultivars, all in



Dr. F. L. Skinner bred by Robert Simonet



Prairie Youth bred by William Godfrey

(Photos: Arnold Pittao)

2005 Canadian Rose Annual



Isabella Skinner bred by Dr. Frank L. Skinner



Prairie Joy bred by Lynn M. Collicutt

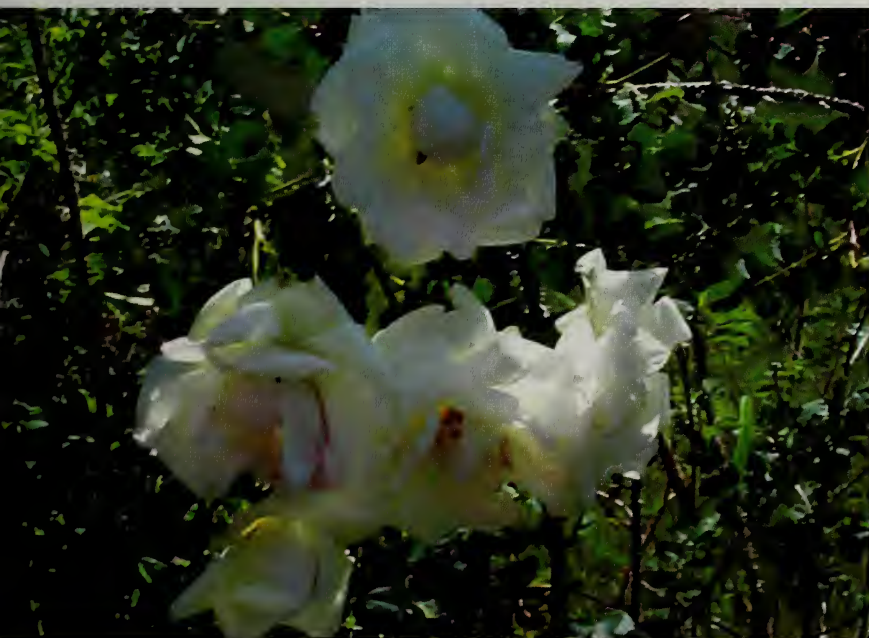
(Photos: Arnold Pittao)

2005 Canadian Rose Annual



One of Neville Arnold's roses Line 356-99 currently being tested

(Photo: Neville Arnold)



Beauty of Leafland bred by Robert Erskine & a favourite of Ralph Bullough

(Photo: Arnold Pittao)

the Parkland series: 'Assiniboine,' 'Cuthbert Grant,' 'Morden Amorette,' 'Morden Ruby,' 'Morden Cardinette,' 'Morden Centennial,' and 'Adelaide Hoodless,' all of which remain in commerce to this day.

Lynn M. Collicutt was also at Morden and introduced six roses - five of the Parkland series: 'Morden Blush,' 'Morden Fireglow,' 'Winnipeg Parks,' 'Hope for Humanity,' and 'Morden Snowbeauty,' and one other - 'Prairie Joy,' all of which remain in commerce.

Dr. Campbell Davidson, the most recent breeder to be located at Morden, Manitoba has introduced 'Morden Sunrise,' 'Morden Belle,' 'Prairie Celebration,' and 'Morden Snowbeauty,' the last with Lynn Collicutt.

Georges Bugnet homesteaded in the Rich Valley, Alberta area and from there developed no fewer than thirteen named cultivars. He was also an author of poetry, fiction, and history. The best known of his cultivars is undoubtedly 'Therese Bugnet' marketed by Percy Wright. Others of his included: 'Lac Majeau,' 'Louise Bugnet,' and 'Marie Bugnet,' He often named his roses after family members.

Ed Robinson: From Wawanesa, Manitoba came five introductions, the most popular being 'Gay Centennial,' 'Prairie Pink,' and 'Rosalee Rose,'

Walter Schowalter was an amateur breeder who lived in several locations in the Rumsey, Alberta area and who introduced thirteen named cultivars. He is most widely known for his work with 'Ross Rambler' seedlings sent him by Percy Wright. At least three open pollinations of this hardy (supposedly *R. laxa*) cultivar survive - 'RR1,' 'RR3,' and 'RR14.' His '*Rosa rubrifolia* x *R. woodsii*' also survives in several locations and is very hardy.

Other prairie rosarians with four or fewer introductions to their names whose roses have not been as readily available as those listed above, but of certainly no lesser significance include: **C. F. Patterson:** 'Beauty's Blush' (likely extinct), **A. J. (Bert) Porter:** 'Parkside,' 'Porter's Double Altai,' and 'Shellbrook,' **Norman Ross:** 'Ross Rambler' (introduced) and 'Indian Head,' **John Wallace:** 'Kakwa,' and three others, likely extinct, **Stanley Zubrowski:** 'Louis Riel,' **Paul Olsen:** 'Keewatin' and 'Arctic Nights,' and **George Bell:** 'Athabasca' (found in wild).

There are several other breeders who over the years have contributed hardy roses to the Canadian line-up but who are not of Prairie origin. They include:

Isabella Preston: Specialist in ornamentals, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. She made twenty-eight hardy rose introductions. The most enduring are: 'Carmenetta' and 'Patricia Macoun.'

Dr. Felicitas Svejda: Dr. Svejda worked at the Central Experimental Farm and at L'Assomption, Québec and introduced at least seven roses other than the thirteen Explorer roses she is best known for. In the seven were included breeding lines for the majority of the other members of the Explorer series, introduced after her retirement.

Neville Arnold, Ian Ogilvie, and Claude Richer introduced twelve additional Explorer roses to Dr. Svejda's line up, making use of her breeding lines. 'Survivor' and 'Pink Surprise' are two other cultivars they developed.

Joyce Fleming: From Ontario comes a line of recent introductions by this charming lady. Before venturing into roses she assisted Dr. E. F. Palmer in gladiolus and lily breeding at the Horticultural Research Institute, Vineland Station, Ontario. She has been a rose hybridizer since 1985, and has developed a collection of fine hybrid roses selected for disease and insect resistance. Those with good potential for zone 4 hardiness, although they have not yet been sufficiently tested in the colder zones, include the following: 'Claire Laberge,' 'Clarion Call,' 'Dr. Harry Upshall,' 'Jim Lounsbery' and 'King J.'

Others who have contributed to the list of hardy cultivars include:

William Saunders: (first director of the system of Experimental Farms) 'Agnes,' **H. M. Eddie:** Vancouver, BC with 'Eddie's Crimson' and 'Eddie's Jewel' (hardiness not confirmed), and **Joan Baskerville:** 'Kaitlyn Ainsley,' 'Jessica Lauren,' and 'Michel Trudeau.'

This is an impressive list of hardy roses which represents only a portion of the total number of hybrids introduced.

Alas, time, changing consumer demands, and the introduction of newer and (perhaps) superior cultivars have caused a fair percentage of the labours of our rosarians past and present to pass from commerce, and perhaps even from existence – a tragic

loss not only of beautiful roses but also of genetic material.

The Saskatchewan Rose Society under the leadership of Arnold Pittao has undertaken a nation-wide project to discover the existence and location of as many of the extant cultivars of these Canadian Heritage Roses as possible. The first order of business is to discover as many locations as possible of *any* of the hardy Canadian introductions (with the exception of the Parkland and Explorer series which are readily available in commerce), from Newfoundland to British Columbia. All of the locations (which remain confidential with the exception of those in public rose gardens) are being assembled into a valuable database.

The second aspiration is to ensure the preservation of each of the extant hardy cultivars located. This is best done by ensuring that plants exist in at least several areas across Canada in order to prevent climatic or other mitigating factors from eradicating a cultivar. It is hoped that those with plants will also be able to share suckers or scions of specific cultivars.

The third aspiration of the project is to again make available to gardeners across Canada, even if only on a limited basis, the work of our earlier rosarians. It is hoped that one or more nurseries will take enough interest to propagate some of these cultivars.

Readers are invited to submit information on any of the Heritage cultivars that they may have in their own collections, or to pass information along to any others who may be growing one or more cultivars. A submission form may be downloaded at www.icangarden.com/SRoseS or information obtained from apittao@telusplanet.net.

Research into the matter of our Heritage roses is both interesting and valuable. History continues to be written as roses are bred and introduced but it is also important to maintain a gene pool from our history in order to benefit our future.

FIRST CANADIAN ARTISTS™ ROSES
EXPECTED BLOOM DATE: SPRING 2007!

by Marie-Hélène Croisetiere

It's official. 'Félix Leclerc' and 'Emily Carr', the first two roses of the Canadian Artists™ series, will be on the market in the spring of 2007. The objective of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's new series is to have cultivars that are as hardy as the previous Explorer™ series but are more in line with current consumer tastes.

The popular taste in roses

According to Claude Richer, the researcher in charge of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's rose breeding program with Dr. Campbell Davidson from Morden, Manitoba, consumer habits have changed in recent years. "The amount of space devoted to gardens has shrunk and people are looking for smaller roses," she explains. "They are also more environmentally conscious and therefore want roses that are disease- and insect-resistant and that can withstand the harsh weather of Québec. Finally, they want roses with unusual colours, such as pastel shades." Ms. Richer is not alone in detecting these trends.

Nurseries have also observed a growing interest in new colours and in small, hardy, disease- and insect-resistant roses. "What I get asked for most is roses that flower all summer, are hardy and resistant, and have yellow or orange flowers," says Johanne Patenaude, owner of the Belle Odorante nursery in St-Jean-sur-Richelieu. According to Denis Speth, owner of Novaplant, a Portneuf nursery that specializes in roses, what consumers want are "hardy, disease-resistant roses that require no maintenance or winter protection. Cut roses like hybrid teas are less and less popular. Consumers now want small shrub roses, resembling potentilla."

Canadian Artists™ series

The Canadian Artists™ series was launched in 1998 to replace the Explorer™ series and to respond to the new demands of consumers. The new hybridization program shares some of the same objectives as the Explorer™ series and will develop roses that are adapted to the weather conditions of Eastern Canada, are resistant to black spot and mildew and can be reproduced on their own roots. The researchers are also looking for new characteristics, such as repeat flowering, an old-fashioned appearance and varied colours. "We are working primarily on developing pastel-coloured roses, but also yellow, peach, mauve, violet, apricot or even terra cotta," explains Ms. Richer. "In a few years, we hope to be able to

2005 Canadian Rose Annual



Emily Carr one of the new roses in the Canadian Artists™ series



*Félix Leclerc the second
of the new roses in
the Canadian Artists™ series*

(Photos: Agriculture
and Agri-Food Canada)

introduce cultivars with fragrant flowers as well as rose bushes that are completely covered in flowers. Finally, to respond to the trend towards smaller gardens, we are also trying to develop small plants.”

Ms. Richer is very pleased with the initial results. “‘Emily Carr’ is no more than a metre high. Because of its repeat flowering and small size, it is perfect for small gardens. As for ‘Félix Leclerc’, it has a pleasant shape, pink flowers and a climbing habit. It is also highly disease-resistant and free-flowering.”

As with the other AAFC series, the two new roses were evaluated over a four-year period at a variety of sites and under varied weather conditions, i.e., nine sites in five provinces and seven hardiness zones, from Zone 2b to Zone 6a. “Since the start of the program in 1998, 20 advanced lines have been selected for the Canadian Artists™ series. They are currently being evaluated at participating nurseries and we expect to introduce two roses into the market every two years. Because the program is a partnership between the private and public sectors, participating nurseries will be the first to sell roses of the new series.”

Hardy roses, always popular

Concentrated in North America and Europe, the hardy rose market appears to be in full expansion. “World demand for hardy roses continues to outstrip supply by a factor of almost two,” explains Ms. Richer “and demand in Europe and the United States has doubled since the mid-1980s.” This has been good for Ms. Patenaude: “About five years ago, many people were reluctant to buy roses. They had had a bad experience with the Hybrid Teas available for sale in big-box stores. Often grafted in the United States on non-hardy cultivars, they generally did not withstand more than two winters without protection in Québec. After an intensive re-education effort, our annual sales of roses have increased, in just a few years, from about a hundred roses to close to a thousand. Today, 95 percent of the roses we sell are hardy cultivars developed by AAFC.”

It was in the late 1960s, after some 60 years of experience in rose hybridization, that Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada launched the hybridization program that gave rise to its popular Explorer™ series. At that time, the shrub rose market in North America and Europe was expanding and the objective of the program, led by Dr. Felicitas Svejda, was to develop roses that were hardy at temperatures below -35°C, were resistant to leaf diseases, flowered repeatedly, required little maintenance and came in a wide range of flower colours and shapes. Following the creation of some 20 cultivars, the program had to be restructured due to departmental

budget cuts in February 1995. After three years of negotiations with the industry and the Canadian Ornamental Plant Foundation (COPF), a new partnership was developed between Canadian nurseries and two AAFC research centres, the Morden centre in Manitoba and the St-Jean-sur-Richelieu centre in Québec. Under the new partnership, a larger share of the royalties would go toward funding the program. The new Canadian Artists™ series continues to have the objective of closely reflecting the interests of consumers. 'Félix Leclerc' and 'Emily Carr' will be on the market in the spring of 2007. It will be for you to judge whether that objective has been achieved thus far!

Selection of names

The names of the first two roses of the series were chosen through a contest of the 20 Canadian nurseries participating in the program. Of the approximately 50 names of Canadian artists proposed, the 10 most popular were chosen. The final selection was made on the basis of the legal possibility of using the names and their cultural significance. The first two roses, Félix Leclerc and Emily Carr, perfectly symbolize the duality of our country, made up of men and women, Francophones and Anglophones, from the east and west. In addition, the work of both artists was rooted in the beauty of nature and the uniqueness of our country Félix sang about it, while Emily painted it.

PREMIERS ROSIERS ARTISTES CANADIENS^{MC} ÉCLOSION PRÉVUE : PRINTEMPS 2007 !

by Marie-Hélène Croisetiere

C'est confirmé, Félix Leclerc et Emily Carr, les premiers rosiers de la série Artistes Canadiens^{MC}, seront mis en marché au printemps 2007. La nouvelle série d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada a pour objectif de développer des cultivars tout aussi rustiques que la précédente série Explorateur mais plus au goût du jour.

Le goût du jour en matière de rosiers

«Depuis quelques années, les habitudes de consommation ont changé», remarque Claude Richer, co-responsable avec Campbell Davidson du programme d'amélioration génétique des rosiers à Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada (AAC). «Les espaces consacrés au jardinage ont rapetissé et les gens cherchent pour cette raison des rosiers de taille réduite. De plus, ils sont plus soucieux de l'environnement et préfèrent ainsi des rosiers résistants aux maladies, aux insectes et aux conditions climatiques rigoureuses du Québec. Enfin, ils désirent acheter des rosiers dont les fleurs sont d'une couleur originale, de teinte pastel par exemple. », poursuit la chercheuse, qui n'est pas seule à détecter ces tendances.

Les pépiniéristes, notamment, remarquent un intérêt grandissant pour de nouvelles couleurs et des petits rosiers rustiques et résistants aux maladies et aux insectes : « Ce qu'on me demande le plus, ce sont des rosiers fleurissant tout l'été, rustiques et résistants, à fleurs jaunes ou orange notamment. », explique Mme Johanne Patenaude, propriétaire de la pépinière Belle odorante à St-Jean-sur-Richelieu. À M. Denis Speth, propriétaire de Novaplant, une pépinière spécialisée dans la production de rosiers à Portneuf, on demande « ...principalement des rosiers rustiques et résistants aux maladies, n'exigeant pas d'entretien ni de protection pendant l'hiver. Les rosiers à fleurs coupées, les hybrides de thé, sont de moins en moins populaires. On leur préfère des rosiers arbustifs de taille réduite, ressemblant aux potentilles. ».

La série Artistes Canadiens^{MC}

C'est pour remplacer l'ancienne série Explorateur^{MC} et pour répondre aux nouveaux intérêts des consommateurs que la série de rosiers Artistes Canadiens^{MC} a été lancée en 1998. Poursuivant plusieurs objectifs communs avec l'ancienne série, le nouveau programme d'hybridation permettra de développer des rosiers adaptés aux conditions climatiques de l'est canadien, résistants à la tache noire, au mildiou et pouvant se multiplier sur

leurs propres racines. À cela s'ajoute la recherche de nouvelles caractéristiques comme des plants très florifères et des fleurs de forme ancienne et de coloration variée. « Nous travaillons à développer surtout des rosiers aux fleurs pastel mais également aux fleurs jaunes, pêche, mauves, violettes, abricot ou même terra cotta, » précise Claude Richer. « Dans quelques années, nous espérons pouvoir commercialiser des cultivars aux fleurs parfumées ainsi que des plants complètement couverts de fleurs. Enfin, pour répondre à la diminution des espaces disponibles, nous essayons de développer des plants de petite dimension. »

La chercheuse est à cet effet très satisfaite de ses premiers résultats : « Le rosier Emily Carr ne fait pas plus d'un mètre de hauteur. À cause de sa floraison abondante et de sa taille réduite, il convient bien aux petits jardins. Félix Leclerc est quant à lui intéressant pour sa forme agréable, ses fleurs roses et pour son port grimpant. En plus, il est très résistant aux maladies et sa floraison est abondante. ».

Comme dans les autres séries d'AAC, les deux nouveaux rosiers ont été évalués sur une période de quatre ans dans une variété de sites aux conditions climatiques variées, soit neuf sites représentant cinq provinces et sept zones bioclimatiques, de la zone 2b à la zone 6a. « Depuis les débuts du programme en 1998, vingt lignées avancées ont été sélectionnées pour la série Artistes Canadiens^{MC}. Celles-ci sont présentement en évaluation chez les pépiniéristes participants et nous prévoyons mettre en marché deux rosiers chaque deux ans. Puisque le programme est un partenariat entre l'entreprise privée et le public, les pépiniéristes participants seront les premiers à pouvoir commercialiser les rosiers de la nouvelle série. ».

Les rosiers rustiques, toujours plus populaires

Concentré en Amérique de Nord et en Europe, le marché des rosiers rustiques semble en plein essor : « La demande mondiale pour des rosiers rustiques est aujourd'hui nettement supérieure à l'offre, d'un ordre de grandeur proche du double, » explique Mme Richer. « Depuis le milieu des années 1980, la demande aurait même doublé en Europe et aux États-Unis, » ce dont Mme Patenaude a pu profiter : « Il y a environ cinq ans, plusieurs personnes étaient réticentes à acheter des rosiers. Elles avaient connu une mauvaise expérience avec les hybrides de thé disponibles dans les grandes surfaces. Souvent greffés aux États-Unis sur des cultivars peu rustiques, ces rosiers ne supportent généralement pas plus de deux hivers sans protection au Québec. Après un travail intense de rééducation, nos ventes annuelles de rosiers sont passées, en quelques années seulement, d'une centaine de rosiers à près de

mille. Aujourd'hui, 95% des rosiers que nous vendons sont des cultivars rustiques développés par AAC. »

C'est vers la fin des années 1960, après une soixantaine d'années d'expérience dans l'hybridation des rosiers, qu'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada lançait le programme d'hybridation ayant donné naissance à sa populaire série de rosiers Explorateur^{MC}. Le marché des rosiers arbustifs prenait alors son essor en Amérique du Nord et en Europe et l'objectif du programme, dirigé par Dr Felicitas Svejda, était de développer des rosiers rustiques à des températures inférieures à -35°C, tolérants aux maladies du feuillage, à floraison étendue, nécessitant peu d'entretien et présentant une bonne diversité de couleurs et de formes florales. Après la création d'une vingtaine de cultivars, les coupures budgétaires ministérielles de février 1995 exigèrent la restructuration du programme. Trois années de négociation avec l'industrie et la Fondation Canadienne des Plantes Ornementales (COPF) permirent de développer un nouveau partenariat entre les pépiniéristes canadiens et deux centres de recherche d'AAC, celui de Morden au Manitoba et celui de St-Jean-sur-Richelieu au Québec. Il fut obtenu qu'une plus grande part des royautés irait au financement du programme. La nouvelles série, Artistes Canadiens^{MC}, avait maintenant comme objectif de refléter davantage les intérêts des consommateurs. Félix Leclerc et Emily Carr sortiront au printemps 2007... à vous de juger, à présent, si l'objectif a été atteint !

AS TIME GOES BY

by Eileen Ouellette

From Quebec there has always been considerable participation in the Canadian Rose Society. Ernest B. Jubien joined the Ontario Rose Society after World War II and was a director on the Board of the CRS from 1968 to 1974 and a regional director for Region 5 in Quebec. He submitted articles on roses for our publications, and contributed to the Annual's Clearing House. He grew roses for almost sixty years and was well known as a lecturer and rose judge. He was a Town Councillor with the Town of Mount Royal and a member of the Parks Planning Department. Working with the Public Works Department, he helped to develop the Connaught Park Rose Garden, now known as P. E. Trudeau Rose Garden. He wrote about the project in the 1959 Annual. He was instrumental in planting the 'Peace' rose bed at the War Memorial in the Town of Mount Royal as well as many other rose gardens including one named in his honour in 1988. He and his wife died in their home in a tragic fire during the January 1998 ice storm.

Many rosarians from Quebec have contributed greatly to the Canadian Rose Annual. Theo B. Mayer of St. Lambert edited the Annual from 1967 to 1971. He was an enthusiastic gardener and much sought after as an expert on growing roses. Harold C. Cross of Baie d'Urfe edited the Clearing House in the first Annual I received after joining the Society in 1963 and continued until 1969. The Clearing House had been a feature of the Rose Society of Ontario publications long before. Jack Duffill of Pointe Claire and Audrey Guadagni of Montreal West reported in 1970. Jack was replaced by Rachel Flood in 1971. Rachel and Audrey continued to co-edit the Clearing House until 1994 when Audrey, now Audrey Brisbane, moved to Victoria, B.C. Audrey became a regional director for the Canadian Rose Society in 1968 and Rachel in 1972.

Pointe Claire Horticultural Society became an affiliate member of CRS in 1970. With the Beaconsfield and Dorval Horticultural Societies, they started the Lakeshore Rose and Bloom Show which became the largest rose show east of Toronto. One of the keenest competitors during the 70's and 80's was Dick Johnson of Dorval. Many photographs of his winning roses were submitted to the yearly CRS Slide Competitions run by CRS and were added to the CRS Slide Library. 'Touch of Class' was one of his favourite roses.

After the provincial election in 1976, many companies and employees moved out of Quebec taking several rose growers as well. Audrey and Rachel had been founding members of the

Montreal West Rose Society and with their departure in 1973 the Society disbanded. A decline in participation in rose shows became very evident.

In 1980 I was appointed Regional Director and that June the CRS National Show was staged in Montreal at the 1967 Expo site on Ile Notre Dame in the Les Floralties Pavilion. Everyone exhibiting would remember the event with no tabulating, a shuffling of judges, clerks and wandering visitors. Chaos! Award tags and ribbons were grabbed up and laid out on a small table like a game of Solitaire. Trying to bring some order to the award presentations, Betty Budd counted while I jotted down names and the show "trophy" winners were eventually announced.

In 1990 the Société des Roses du Québec was founded in St. Lambert. The first president was Jean Lacroix of Lacolle with Serge Martin and Bob and Mary Nason as well as some others including myself forming the founding group.

A second National Rose show was held at the Regional College in St. Lambert in June 2000. It was hosted by the Société des Roses du Québec Rose Society who used the occasion to celebrate its tenth anniversary. The Yankee District of the American Rose Society were invited and many CRS members from southern Ontario also joined. Entries were tabulated by computer. A reception was held the first evening of the two-day event.

In 2003 the Société des Roses du Québec Rose Society moved its library to the Montreal Botanical Garden where all meetings and their annual June shows are now being held. Both exhibitors and visitors can view the gardens and come indoors to take in the show. Claire Laberge, a CRS regional director and horticulturist in charge of the Rose Garden, has contributed greatly towards the educational aspect of cultivating roses. She has reported for The Clearing House and written articles on rose culture for the CRS.

In the last few years it has become been difficult for societies to continue and some do not hold shows any more. Changing climatic conditions, lack of time, smaller yards and higher prices for rose bushes have all contributed to the problem. In spite of all this a new rose society has recently been formed in Quebec City. The Rose Society is part of the "Friends of the Roger Van den Hende Gardens" at Laval University. Mr. Jacques André Fortin is organizing the society. He was helped by the SRQRS around 2 years ago.

A member of CRS since 1974, I have always contributed to The Clearing House on new roses and still do, entered and won ribbons in the slide competitions and had a few articles published,

as well as photos of roses in the Canadian Rosarian, and have a Demonstration Rose garden. I became an accredited rose judge in 1980 and as Regional Director reported on the rose shows and events in Quebec each year. In the fall of 2003 I had 23 years as a Regional Director. As a competitor, lecturer and maintaining a garden of 200 roses, I still enjoy being a Rose Consultant.

THE CLEARING HOUSE: LOOKING BACK

by Richard Chambers

Editor of *The Clearing House*

*Reprinted with minor corrections from the Canadian Rosarian of
Summer 2002*

What is The Clearing House? It is a yearly review of recently introduced roses which is published in the *Annual* of the Canadian Rose Society. Each year rose gardeners across Canada (and some members in the U.S.) submit reports describing the recent introductions they are growing in their gardens— what they like about them and what they dislike. Are the new introductions fragrant? Do they grow well? Do they get black spot? ***Is that new rose a dog or will they buy more?***

The Clearing House first appeared, on a trial basis, in the 1939 Yearbook of the Rose Society of Ontario, the precursor to the Canadian Rose Society, and it was made a regular part of that Society's publications the following year. The idea and format of The Clearing House seem to have been devised by its first Editor, A. J. Webster, replacing his "Notes on Novelties". In 1955 when the Canadian Rose Society succeeded the Rose Society of Ontario, The Clearing House continued under the same Editor.

The basic format of The Clearing House has remained unchanged. Contributors comment on the growing and blooming habits of recently (initially five years, now seven years plus the current year) introduced roses. Because contributors have always reported from different areas across North America, The Clearing House comments reflect how a variety will do under different climatic conditions. The strength of The Clearing House, and what may make it unique in the rose world, has always been the individual comments of rose gardeners. In the first Clearing House the Editor reported that Mr. Patton, when reporting on the HT. 'Crimson Glory' (Kordes, 1935), "worked himself into a state of frenzy and completely exhausted his rather replete vocabulary in his efforts to do justice to it".

'Crimson Glory' is still available as are a surprisingly high 30 percent of the one hundred and forty-eight varieties that appeared in the 1939 Clearing House. Many, according to the Combined Rose List 2002 (Compiled and Edited by Beverly R. Dobson & Peter Schneider, 2002), are only available from specialty nurseries in the U.S. or Europe. Some varieties in the 1939 Edition are familiar to me and many would be to other members: 'Break of Day' (Brownell, 1937), 'Doubloons' (Horvath, 1934), 'McGredy's Sunset' (McGredy, 1936), and 'McGredy's Triumph' (McGredy,

1934) of which Mr. German “commends its vigour, disease resistance and free blooming habit ...[and] has ordered more”, but Mr. Webster reported “that the blooms have no lasting qualities when cut”. Two of the varieties mentioned I have had in my own garden: 'Betty Prior' (Prior, 1935), and 'Guinee' (Mallerin, 1938) a rose I managed to kill before I got a chance to see it bloom. I may order it again as Mr. Hatton (in the 1939 Clearing House) “ . . . admits that he is “wild” about this Rose, which is high tribute from a conservative critic”. I was not familiar with 'Mev. Van Straaten Van Nes', H. Poly. (Leenders, 1934), but I do recognize it under its other name 'Permanent Wave'. I remember a number of years ago Larry Loughheed (a long-time member of CRS., a Demonstration Gardener, and a hybridizer) had a stunning spray of 'Permanent Wave' at a rose show. He still has it in his garden and reports its performance as “still excellent”.

Reading many of the comments in the early Clearing Houses it is evident that only the rose names have changed, not the problems we all have in finding good varieties for exhibiting and for our gardens. In 1939, when commenting on 'Dorothy McGredy', HT (McGredy, 1936), Mr. Patton refers to it as “ . . .another of life's disappointments . . . [for] its notorious susceptibility to black spot, the poor form, and fleeting colour of the blooms, and has it marked for the ash heap”. Or, and I don't mean to pick on McGredy's roses, when Mr Davis says of 'Sam McGredy' (McGredy, 1937) “...another disappointment – weak colour, too few petals, and too few blooms . . . [it] however, grew well”. I'm certain that we all have experienced that problem.

Many of the changes in The Clearing House reflect changes in the way rose societies classify and describe roses, and the developments in rose breeding. In 1939, the Hybrid Tea was still relatively new and very popular; there were no Floribundas (Hybrid Polyantha was the term used), Grandifloras, or Miniatures. By 1955, when The Clearing House first appeared in the *Yearbook* of the Canadian Rose Society, Floribundas (the Class was recognized by the Ontario Rose Society the previous year) such as 'Masquerade', (Boerner 1949) and 'Vogue' (Boerner 1951) were listed. Several Climbers reviewed that year are still with us: 'Aloha' (Boerner, 1949), 'Blossomtime' (O'Neal-Bosley), 'Coral Dawn' (Boerner, 1952) and 'Climbing Peace' (Brady, 1949). The latter is still causing problems (see *Canadian Rosarian* Spring 2002, Website Ramblings, p.12), as it did for Mr. Mitchell who “... noted some improvement in bloom production but adds that it is still back on the rent!”. 'Sutter's Gold' (Swim, 1949), according to Mrs. Naismith (and I agree), whose “...mature blooms are often

disappointing but... because of its other fine qualities it should have a place in every garden” and 'Chrysler Imperial' (Lammerts, 1952) are two HT's popular in 1955 and still in members' gardens. 'Chrysler Imperial' was best summed up by Mr. Selwood, “...it improves on acquaintance...at its best it has no superior amongst the deep crimson shades– but at its worst it can be appalling.” The year 1955 also marked the first appearance of 'Queen Elizabeth' (Lammerts, 1954) and the Grandiflora Class. Prof. MacAndrews “reports a fine, upstanding bush...attractive pink blooms of Hybrid Tea quality. He can see no justification for the new Grandiflora classification and there are many who will agree with him”. I agree with his assessment of 'Queen Elizabeth', a favourite which is no longer in my garden, and I also have never understood the Grandiflora Class, but this is not the place to argue the nuances of rose classes, colour classifications or rose registration.

Whether in 1939, in 1955, or in 2001, The Clearing House has been an informative forum for members, made so by the roses and the comments of the contributors. I concur with A. J. Webster who stated in 1939, “I am grateful to those members whose names appear...and whose combined comments serve to facilitate an intelligent selection of meritorious varieties to an extent that would not be possible by mere reliance upon catalogue descriptions.” And as he requested in 1939 “...it is hoped that all members who are even growing a few of the newer roses will make some notes of their impressions during the forthcoming season”. As the current Editor I make the same request of all members in 2005.

RECENT LITERATURE ON ROSE RESEARCH

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This compendium summarizes papers published in research journals throughout the world. If you wish to consult the full paper and cannot find a copy at your local university, write to Dr. David H. S. Richardson enclosing one dollar per page to cover the cost of photocopying and postage.

Aktan, S. & Sagdic, O. (2004). Dried rose (*Rosa Damascena* Mill.) dreg: An alternative litter material in broiler production. *South African Journal of Animal Science*. **34**: 75-79.

In animal production, ammonia and bacterial build-up are problems. This study, which took place in Turkey, compared the use of wood shavings and a waste product from rose petals (from which essential oils had been extracted) as bedding litter material. The poultry thrived as well on either type of litter, but there was less microbial contamination and less smell when extracted rose petals were used. This was probably due to the residue of essential oils that inhibited bacteria and to the more acidic nature of the litter which took up some of the ammonia.

Blythe, E. K., Sibley, J. L., Tilt, K. M., and Ruter, J. M. (2004). Rooting of Rose Cuttings in Response to Foliar Applications of Auxin and Surfactant. *HortTechnology*. **14**: 479-483.

Auxins are plant hormones that induce root formation on cuttings and are usually supplied by dipping the cuttings into a powder containing auxin. This study compared the effect of supplying the hormone the traditional way or via a daily foliar spray on cv 'Red Cascade'. The spray method was as effective as dipping for this variety which roots easily.

Chave, M., Thomas, C., Julien, P., Poncet, C., Boulard, T., and Fatnassi, H. (2004). Integrated Protection in a Greenhouse Rose Crop: Origins of Contamination – An Approach and Preliminary Results. *Acta Horticulturae* (ISHS). **659**: 309-314.

Gray mould is a problem in the greenhouse production of cut rose flowers. Outbreaks of the disease may be from spores originating in or outside of the greenhouse. Where roses are grown in soil-less

growing media, many of the strains of gray mould trapped in the greenhouse, came in from outside. The greater the air exchange, the more spores were brought in to potentially initiate a disease outbreak.

De Capdeville, G., Maffia, L. A., Finger, F. L., and Batista, U. G. (2004). Pre-harvest calcium sulfate applications affect vase life and severity of gray mould in cut roses. *Scientia Horticulturae*. **103**: 329-338.

Gray mould is an important post-harvest disease of greenhouse roses and is usually controlled with fungicides that can potentially harm the environment. As an alternative, opening buds can be sprayed with 1.5 or 3.0 g/litre calcium sulphate solutions one day before harvest. Either concentration was found to reduce the incidence of gray mould on cv 'Kiss' and the spray also increased the vase life of the flowers

Estabrooks, T & Dong, Z. (2004). Gene expression during indirect somatic embryogenesis of plants. *Proceedings of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science*. **42**: 411-419.

After a nucleus from a pollen grain and egg cell within the ovary fuse, a torpedo shaped embryo forms and is enclosed in the seed. It is also possible, using plant hormones, heat shock or stress, to get rose cells derived from young rose leaflets and grown in test tubes to develop into similar torpedo-shaped masses termed somatic embryos. After a rest period, these can be induced to grow into plantlets. Somatic embryos can be used as a method of rapid propagation in roses and also in studies on how seeds and plants develop.

Held, D.W. & Potter, D.A. (2004). Floral characteristics affect susceptibility of Hybrid Tea roses, *Rosa x hybrida*, to Japanese beetles (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology*. **97**: 353-360.

Japanese beetles eat foliage and flowers on a wide variety of plants but roses are particularly susceptible to serious attack. The fragrance from rose flowers seems to provide a long range attractant for the insects, but they use floral cues once they get near the plants. They land preferentially on rose bushes with yellow or white flowers. Dead heading, thereby removing older flowers and growing roses with dark-coloured and smaller blooms, may help to

reduce the degree of damage in areas where this pest is a serious problem.

Kamińska, M. and Śliwa, H. (2004). First report of phytoplasma belonging to apple proliferation group in roses in Poland. *Plant Disease*. **88**: 1283.

A virus-like disease of rose plants which results in dieback, bud proliferation, and witches broom symptoms has been identified throughout the world. Molecular biology has enabled identification of the causal agent of this disease in eleven rose cultivars. It is a strain of aster yellows phytoplasma that normally proliferates in apples.

Kamo, K., Jones, B., Bolar, J., and Smith, F. (2005). Regeneration from long-term embryogenic callus of the *Rosa hybrida* cultivar 'Kardinal'. *In Vitro Cell Development – Plant*. **41**: 32-36.

Small pieces of sterilized rose tissue can be induced *in vitro* to form callus and with the right conditions this can become embryogenic (i.e. being able to develop into a new plant). Generally, unless such callus is preserved in liquid nitrogen, it loses its ability to regenerate into plantlets. This study showed that three times as many embryos developed on SH medium with dicamba and kinetin as compared with traditional MS medium. On the SH medium regenerative callus from cv 'Kardinal' could be maintained for five years.

Kim, S., Shackel, K. A., and Lieth, J. H. (2004). Bending Alters Water Balance and Reduces Photosynthesis of Rose Shoots. *Journal of the American Society of Horticultural Science*. **6**: 896-901.

In the commercial production of cut roses, shoot bending coupled with soil-less growing media has become standard. Both bending and shoot removal, for flower harvesting, affect the physiology of the rose plants. When a shoot is bent, photosynthesis is reduced because water transport is impaired due to damage to the water conducting tissue. This can last up to about ten days. Removing flowers and bending shoots at the same time is therefore not a good practice.

Leus, L., Jeanneteau, F., Van Huylenbroeck, E., Van Bockstaele, E., and De Rick, J. (2004). Molecular Evaluation of a Collection of Rose Species and Cultivars by AFLP, ITS, *rbcl*. and *matK*.

Between 150 and 300 rose species exist but only twenty to thirty have contributed to the more than 2,000 modern cultivars. Analysis of 88 species and cultivars using various molecular biology methods could distinguish species and cultivars and some revealed phylogenetic relationships.

Nybom, H., Werlemark, G., Esselink, D., and Vosman, B. (2005). MAC-PR (microsatellite DNA allele counting using peak ratios) reveals unique genomic configuration in polyploid dogroses. *Acta Horticulturae* (ISHS). **663:** 563-568.

Dogroses, *Rosa* (section *Caninae*), are polyploid (having many sets of chromosomes). They have a peculiar cell division during the production of pollen and egg cells. Seven pairs of chromosomes that have a very similar make-up are included in the viable egg along with other chromosomes which remain unpaired. In the pollen only the seven pairs are included. This process results in a very low level of genetic recombination among the pairing chromosomes. This, together with the additional maternally-inherited genome derived from the unpaired chromosomes, results in a homogeneous offspring from the seeds.

Ogata, J., Kanno, Y., Itoh, Y., Tsugawa, H., and Suzuki, M. (2005). Anthocyanin biosynthesis in roses. *Nature (London)*. **435:** 757-758.

Anthocyanins are the pigments that give some rose cultivars their intense red colours. Interestingly, the biosynthetic pathway in roses is unlike that in other flowers because, in roses, a single enzyme adds a glucose molecule to the pigment precursor at two different points to produce the anthocyanin. This unusually functional enzyme is probably unique to roses.

Ozele M.Z. & Clifford, A.A. (2004). Superheated water extraction for fragrance compounds from *Rosa canina*. *Flavour and Fragrance Journal*. **19:** 354-359.

Flower fragrances are increasingly popular as cosmetics as well as in aromatherapy and household products. Fragrances from roses are

usually extracted with organic solvents or by steam distillation. This study showed the value of superheated water, which can be heated to 100°C or more, being kept liquid by increasing the pressure in the extraction vessel. Superheated water at 100°C was found to extract volatile oils from rose petals more quickly, efficiently and in a more environmentally friendly way than organic solvents. Higher temperatures gave faster extraction but led to degradation of some fragrance compounds.

Pompodakis, N. E., Joyce, D. C. , Terry, L. A. and Lydakis, D. E. (2004). Effects of vase solution pH and abscisic acid on the longevity of cut 'Baccara' roses. *Journal of Horticultural Science and Bacteriology*. **79**: 828-832.

Water loss from the leaves and reduced uptake from stems can lead to bent necks in cut roses. Bacterial contamination of the water and stem can exacerbate this. The use of silver nitrate to inhibit bacteria or the plant hormone abscisic acid to close stomata and so reduce water loss from leaves can theoretically help. Adjusting the acidity of the vase water to improve abscisic acid uptake proved not to be practical. The value of abscisic acid for prolonging the vase life of cut roses has not yet been established.

Pompodakis, N. E., Terry, L.A., Joyce, D. C., Lydakis, D. E., and Papadimitriou, M. D. (2005). Effect of seasonal variation and storage temperature on leaf chlorophyll fluorescence and vase life of cut roses. *Postharvest Biology and Technology*. **36**: 1-8.

The vase life of roses grown in winter is significantly shorter than those grown in the summer. Low temperature injury is one possible cause, but this is hard to assess visually. Chlorophyll fluorescence was used as an alternative, but results indicated that the technique could not reliably index injury in cold-stressed roses.

Shalit, M., Shafir, S., Larkov, O., Bar, E., Kaslassi, D., Adam, Z., Zamir, D., Vainstein, A., Weiss, D., Ravid, U., and Lewinsohn, E. (2004). Volatile compounds emitted by rose cultivars: Fragrance perception by man and honeybees. *Israel Journal of Plant Sciences*. **52**: 245-255.

Many cut flower rose cultivars have little fragrance as breeders have selected for vase life, flower colour, and shape. The released volatile compounds in the garden variety 'Fragrant Cloud' were compared with cv 'Golden Gate'. The latter has a long vase life but

2005 Canadian Rose Annual



City of Windsor
(*Liebeszauber*)
(Kordes 1990)

(Photo: Sylvia Hartunian)



Paddy Stephens (McGredy '91)

(Photo: J.C. Bakker Roses)

2005 Canadian Rose Annual



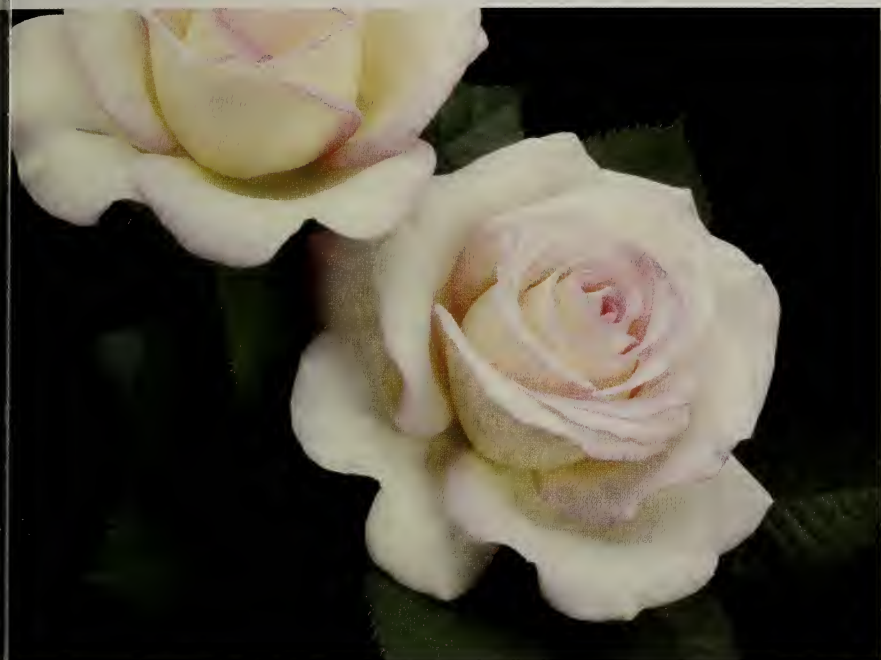
Stainless Steel
(Carruth 1991)



Lions International
(Fryer 1998)

(Photos: J.C. Bakker Roses)

2005 Canadian Rose Annual



Moonstone (Carruth 1998)



Artistry (Zary 1998)

Photos: J.C. Bakker Roses)

is almost scentless to humans. Forty different volatile compounds, with 2-phenyl ethyl alcohol being the major component, were found in 'Fragrant Cloud'. Only seven were detected in 'Golden Gate' and the main one, orcinol dimethyl ether, was easily perceived by honeybees.

Silvestro, S. R. and Chapman, G. B. (2004). A transmission electron microscope study of 'New Dawn' climber rose (*Rosa wichuraiana* x Safrano) exhibiting rose rosette disease. *Plant Cell Reports*. **23**: 345-351.

Rose rosette disease, discovered in Manitoba (Canada) in 1940, is spread by mites and has been employed in biological control of *Rosa multiflora*, a noxious weed in some states of the USA. However, rose rosette disease can be lethal to a wide range of cultivated roses. This study of a virus like particle in cv 'New Dawn', which shows symptoms similar to RRD, indicated that RRD has arrived in Washington D.C.

Tucker, A. O. (2004). Identification of the rose, sage, iris, and lily in the "Blue Bird Fresco" from Knossos, Crete (ca. 1450 B.C.E.). *Economic Botany*. **58**: 733-736.

The identification of flowers in the restored "Blue Bird Fresco" excavated in Knossos, Crete, has intrigued botanists for a long time. With respect to the roses, seven different species have been suggested. Much of the identification problem originates from the restoration. A new investigation has determined that the one un-restored flower has five overlapping pale pink petals that have yellowed with age and leaves with three leaflets having prominent veins. None of the previously suggested rose species have these characteristics or grow on Crete. The one rose that fits is *Rosa pulverulenta* and was therefore the one most likely to have been painted for the original fresco.

Ugglä, M., Gustavsson, K-E., Olsson, M. E., and Nybom, H. (2005). Changes in colour and sugar content in rose hips (*Rosa dumalis* L. and *R. rubiginosa* L.) during ripening. *Journal of Horticultural Science and Biotechnology*. **80**: 204-208.

Rose hips contain high levels of vitamin C and carotinoids as well as anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant compounds. In contrast to other fruits which fall off when mature, unharvested rose hips remain until the following season. Changes in rose hip colour,

which level out as the hip ripens, can be used to predict high levels of sugars and other compounds in the rose hips and thus the best date for harvest. Studies on hip colour and sugar content showed that, in southern Sweden, the hips of *R. dumalis* were best harvested on September 19th but two weeks later for *R. rubiginosa*.

Vosman, B., Visser, D., Van der Voort, J. R., Smulders, M. J. M., and Van Eeuwijk, F. (2004). The establishment of 'essential derivation' among rose varieties, using AFLP. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*. **109**: 1718-1725.

Mutants or 'sports' that are distinguished by flower colour or climbing habit are often discovered by nurserymen who are not the breeder; then propagated and sold. The discoverer can obtain 'breeders rights' but the original breeder's interests also need to be protected. The concept of an essentially derived variety (EDU) is now accepted. This paper shows that a molecular biology technique can successfully determine whether a variety is a sport (EDU) or has been derived by hybridization.

Wiggers, R.J., Taylor, J. & Margoitta, J.A. (2003). Black spot disease of roses. *Recent Research Developments in Mycology*. **1**: 9-22.

This short, readable review of black spot on roses concludes that the spores are primarily spread by water splash. Disease management, resistance, and the various ways for breeding black spot resistant roses are all briefly described.

Winther, K and Kharazmi, A. (2004). A powder from seeds and shells of subtype of rose-hip *Rosa canina* reduces pain in patients with osteoarthritis of the hand - a double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized study. *Osteoarthritis and Cartilage*. **12 (Supplement)**: S145-146.

Thirty-two patients with osteoarthritis of the hand were treated in a double-blind, placebo-controlled, study using a powder made from dried hips and seeds of *R. Canina*. Doses of 0.5g of rose hip powder, in capsules, were given twice a day for three months. While on the rose hip treatment, patients reported significantly less pain and less stiffness compared to those receiving the placebo.

Wissemann, V. and Ritz, C. M. (2005). The genus *Rosa* (Rosoidaeae, Rosaceae) revisited: molecular analysis of nrITS-1 and

atpB-rbcL intergenic spacer (IGS) versus conventional taxonomy. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society*. **147**: 275-290.

This research provides a fascinating discussion of the classification of the genus *Rosa* from the viewpoint of molecular biology, which provides no support for further division into four subgenera: *Hulthenia*, *Platyrhodon*, *Hesperhodos*, and *Rosa*. To date, botanists have intensively studied European rose species but neglected the array of species elsewhere, especially in central Asia which is a centre of diversity. Studies of these roses as well as better molecular biology markers are needed before the classification and evolution of the genus *Rosa* can be better understood.

Yan, Z., Denneboom, C., Hattendorf, A., Dolstra, O., Debener, T., Stam, P., and Visser, P. B. (2005). Construction of an integrated map of rose with AFLP, SSR, PK, RGA, RFLP, SCAR and morphological markers. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*. **110**: 766-777.

The basic number of chromosomes in the eggs and pollen of diploid wild roses is seven, fourteen in the plant itself. Modern cultivars are tetraploid. In addition, the chromosomes are small and have a low DNA content. Molecular biology has allowed genetic maps to be constructed for about 90% of the rose genome and the identified genes assigned to seven groups; those on each of the seven chromosomes. The maps should help breeders by providing markers for marker-assisted breeding, gene cloning, and the introduction of beneficial genes from wild species into modern cultivars.

Zieliński, J., Petrova, A., and Tan, K. (2004). Taxonomic status of the roses (*Rosa*) described by S.G. Dimitrov from Bulgaria. *Annales Botanici Fennici*. **41**: 449-451.

The genus *Rosa* in Bulgaria is represented by a dozen species, several in the taxonomically difficult section *Caninae*. Dimitrov, in 1966, described six new species from Bulgaria but a re-evaluation indicates that two are hybrids and the remaining four have been described and named previously. Two of the six are forms of *R. pulverulenta*, one is *R. heckeliana*, and the last is *R. turcica*.

Zieslin, N. and Agbaria, H. (2003). Involvement of Gibberellins in Development and Senescence of Rose Flowers. In *Phytohormones in Plant Biotechnology and Agriculture* (I. Macháková and G. A. Romanov, eds.) Kluwer Academic, Dordrecht, pp. 49-56.

Abscisic acids, auxins, cytokinins, and gibberellins are four classes of plant hormone. Treatment with gibberellins can increase petal longevity in some cultivars like 'Mercedes' but has no effect on other like 'Madelon'. It is possible that the increase in gibberellin content following petal treatment causes physiological changes that inhibit the activity of the abscisic acid. This is naturally present and promotes petal senescence. Petal abscisic acid levels vary between cultivars with 'Mercedes' having twice the content of 'Madelon' which may account for the greater effect of gibberellin on the former rose.

Zieslin, N. and Algom, R. (2004). Alteration of endogenous cytokinins in axillary buds of conventionally grown greenhouse rose plants. *Scientia Horticulturae*. **102**: 301-309.

When flowers are removed or rose shoots bent downwards axillary buds that are dormant develop to form the new crop of flowers. This study examined the changes in concentration of different forms of the plant hormone, cytokinin, following such cultural manipulations. The role of isopentenyl cytokinin in ready-to-develop axillary buds is also discussed.

Zlesak, D. C., Thill, C. A., and Anderson, N. O. (2005). Trifluralin-mediated polyploidization of *Rosa chinensis minima* (Sims) Voss seedlings. *Euphytica*. **141**: 281-290.

Many diploid wild roses have colour form or disease resistant traits that could be usefully bred into garden cultivars which are tetraploid. However, when the two are hybridized, the resultant triploids are often sterile and hence further breeding is impossible. This fertility barrier can be alleviated by treating the diploids with chemicals that allow the chromosomes to divide but not the cell so that the chromosome number in the cells doubles. Colchicine has been traditionally used but Trifluralin, a herbicide, proved much more effective in *Rosa chinensis minima*. This compound could be conveniently applied to germinating seeds at the time of cotyledon expansion.

THE CLEARING HOUSE

Compiled and Edited by

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Herein are the reports from the 2004 season submitted to The Clearing House for publication in the 2005 Golden Jubilee edition of the Canadian Rose Society's Annual.

The Clearing House, edited by Mr. A. J. Webster, appeared in the inaugural Canadian Rose Society's 1955 Yearbook, but The Clearing House was first published in basically the same format as today, again with Webster as the Editor, in the 1939 Yearbook of the Ontario Rose Society, the precursor of the Canadian Rose Society. (For a brief history of The Clearing House see the article in this publication.) In addition to Webster (1939-1958) The Clearing House has been edited by: Mr. L. M. Galloway (1959); Mr. W. J. Keenan (1960-1962); Mr. H. C. Cross (1963-1969); Mr. J. Duffill & Mrs. Audrey Guadagni (after 1984 Mrs. Audrey Brisbane) (co-editors 1970); Mrs. Audrey Guadagni and Mrs. Rachel Flood, our current President (co-editors 1971-1993); Mrs. Audrey Brisbane (1994-2001) and Richard Chambers (2002 to present.). My predecessors' job must have been infinitely more difficult without modern word processing programs and I salute their hard work and dedication. The major difference between The Clearing House of 1955 and today's is the absence in 1955 of the Modern Shrub and Miniature Classes. The majority of the roses then were Hybrid Teas, followed by Floribundas, and several Grandiflora and LCI roses. Many of them are still around and will be recognized by rosarians : 'Aloha', 'Blossomtime', 'Climbing Peace', 'Coral Dawn', 'Crimson Shower', 'Helen Traubel', 'Josephine Bruce', and 'Sutter's Gold'. Two in particular, 'Chrysler Imperial' and 'Queen Elizabeth' had a large impact on the rose world, and still are popular roses today.

I have received from 19 contributors some 128 reports. To all who have sent reports, I thank you. It is your observations and reports of how the newer varieties look and perform in your gardens across the county that make up The Clearing House and provide this valuable information to other rose gardeners interested in adding new roses to their gardens.

Special mention must be made of Mary Baillie, recently made the Honorary President of the Canadian Rose Society, who was a contributor to The Clearing House of 1955 and fifty years

later is still a contributor. In 1955 she reported from Ontario on three roses: 'Karl Herbst' ('Red Peace' HT, Kordes '50); 'Suzon Lotthe' (HT, Meilland '47); and 'Madame L. Dieudonné' (HT, Meilland '45) with only the latter receiving favourable comment. In this year's edition Mary reports from her Quebec garden on 'Morden Snow Beauty' and 'Morden Sunrise'.

I would like to thank Judith Roback and Anne Graber for proofreading *The Clearing House*; both do an outstanding job correcting my errors, but those that remain or any omissions are my responsibility. I would also like to thank Anne for checking varietal information, and for providing information about early Clearing Houses.

As always, I encourage readers to submit comments on the newer varieties of roses that you have grown in the 2005 season. Even one report is important. Report forms have been included with the 2005 Annual or can be obtained from the addresses above. All roses introduced in or after 1998 are eligible, but if you are uncertain about the date, send it along and I will make a determination. Readers are particularly interested in how a variety grows in your garden. Does it repeat quickly? What colour is it in your garden? Is it a good garden or an exhibition variety? Is it disease-resistant (an increasing consideration)? Will you get rid of it, keep it, get more? Report forms can be sent to the Editor at the addresses above. Please submit your 2005 reports before Jan. 1, 2006.

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19. Wood, Janet A., 7084 Blenheim St., Vancouver, BC, V6N 1R9. Zone 6b.

Please Note: The full name and address, and zone, of each contributor is listed under **CONTRIBUTORS**. Surnames only are used in individual reports.

PROVINCE/COUNTRY CONTRIBUTORS

	2004/05	2003/4	1955
Alberta	1	2	0
British Columbia	6	2	4
Manitoba	0	0	0
New Brunswick	0	0	0
Newfoundland	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	1	2	1
Ontario	9	11	18
Prince Edward	0	0	0
Quebec	2	2	4
Saskatchewan	0	0	0
Japan	1	1	0
USA	0	2	1
Total Contributors	19	22	28
Total Reports	28	224	unknown

HARDINESS ZONE

The Hardiness Zone which occurs after each contributor's name and address is an attempt to utilize the new *2000 Plant Hardiness Zones Map* produced by Natural Resources Canada's Canadian Forest Service scientists (the following information is from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Website). The new map updates the *1967 Plant Hardiness Zones Map* using the same variables ("Plant survival data, and a wide range of climatic variables...") with additional, more recent climate data (1961-90). The effect of elevation has also been incorporated into the new map. Changes in the hardiness zones are "generally consistent with what is known about climate change...and are most pronounced in Western Canada". Contributors in BC especially, will notice a change in their zones. The new map utilizes nine major zones—the harshest is Zone 0, and the mildest is Zone 8. Subzones (e.g. 5a, 5b) are used as in the past. If I have incorrectly determined anyone's zone, please inform me and I will change it for the future.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TEXT

centimetre(s) - cm
date of introduction - int
feet - '
Floribunda - F
Grandiflora - Gr
Ground cover - (Gc)
Hybrid Tea - HT
inches - "
Kordesii Shrub - K
Large Flowered Climber - LCI
metre(s) - m
Miniature - Min
Mini-Flora - MinFl
no date - nd
plant(s) - pl(s)
Shrub rose - S
year(s) - yr(s)

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR AWARDS

AARS	All-America Rose Selection
ADR	Anerkannte Deutsche Rose
ARC	American Rose Centre
AoE	Award of Excellence (Miniatures)

FA	Fragrance Award
GM	Gold Medal
PIT	President's International Trophy (England)
RNRS	Royal National Rose Society
ROTY	Rose of the Year

NOTE: Awards won by a particular rose are shown in the brief general description following the name of the variety.

COLOUR CLASSIFICATIONS

Because the Canadian Rose Society and American Rose Society colour classifications are now almost identical, abbreviations below are used throughout. Any variations are given in the text.

White or near White	W
Light Yellow	LY
Medium Yellow	MY
Deep Yellow	DY
Yellow Blend	YB
Apricot & Apricot Blend	AB
Light Pink	LP
Medium Pink	MP
Deep Pink	DP
Pink Blend	PB
Orange & Orange Blend	OB
Orange Pink	OP
Orange Red	OR
Medium Red	MR
Dark Red	DR
Red Blend	RB
Mauve or Mauve Blend	M
Russet	R

STANDARD DESCRIPTION

The standard description of each variety was constructed using information from Modern Roses 11 and from 'Rose Registrations' in *American Rose* both published by the American Rose Society in its capacity as International Registration Authority for Roses, and from the Combined Rose List 2005 (Edited by B. R. Dobson and Peter Schneider), and is given following the name of each variety: hybridizer; date of ARS registration; date of introduction; parentage (if available); official Colour Classification; a brief colour description as shown in 'Rose Registrations'. Modern

Roses 11, Combined Rose List 2005, Botanica's Roses, a rose catalogue, or other source; petal count; fragrance; awards. The Editor has relied almost exclusively on the Combined Rose List 2005 to determine the 'date of introduction'.

NOTE: The comment 'No reports' indicates the variety was reported on in previous years but no reports were received in the current year. For The Clearing House, a rose is reported for 7 years, plus the current year, **from the date of introduction**, then I state 'Last year for reporting this rose'.

HYBRID TEAS

AFFIRM (McMILLAN'S PINK), HT (McMillan '98 int '97) (Seedling x Seedling). MP, 26-40 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ARTISTRY (ONCE TOUCHED), HT (Zary '98 int '97) (Seedling x Seedling). OP (OB), coral orange/creamy coral reverse, 30-35 petals, light sweet fragrance, AARS '97. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

AWARENESS (LADY ABERDEEN), HT (Fryer '97). DP, dark rosy pink, fragrant. Broks (1 pl 3 yrs 3' ON): Large blooms, high centres, exhibition form, good substance. Upright growth habit. Medium, glossy foliage. Some black spot. Hardiness is good. A winner— good form and long-lasting. Wood (3 pls 5 yrs 4-5' BC): small to medium blooms mostly in clusters of 4-10 with good, lasting colour. These plants grow marvellously for me, very upright growth with little disease. Hardiness is good. A truly lovely garden rose!! (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BARBRA STREISAND, HT (Carruth '99) ((Blue Nile x (Ivory Tower x Angel Face)) x New Zealand). M, lavender, 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. Somerville (1 pl 3 yrs 2' ON): Light mauve with darker edges; 25 petals, exhibition form, solid substance. Lots and lots of fragrance. Upright growth habit. Shiny dark green foliage. Black spots. So far so good for hardiness. This year had lots of black spot. Leaves dropped and it was bare, but they came back and it bloomed again in September. Scent is divine – I would keep it just for the fragrance. Wood (3 pls 2 yrs BC): These plants are struggling, probably the 'Dr. Huey' rootstock. I dug out two this fall and replaced them with two cuttings. I love the scent and the colour so I will give her another chance.

BILLY GRAHAM, HT (Zary '98) (Honour x Colour Magic). LP, 26-40 petals, light fragrance. No reports.

BLACK MAGIC, HT (Tantau '97). DR. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BLUSHING BEAUTY, HT (Dykstra '00 int '03). W. No reports.

BROOKS' RED, HT (Brooks '00). MR. No reports.

BUFFY SAINTE-MARIE, HT (Mander '96 int '98 CAN) (June Laver x Rubies 'n' Pearls). OP (OB), hot glowing pink, yellow stamens, semi-double, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

CAJUN MOON, HT (Carruth '02 int '01) (Crystalline x Lynn Anderson). W (PB), flowers white edged pink on upper petal surface, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

CAJUN SUNRISE, HT (Edwards '00 int '01). PB. No reports.

CALGARY, HT (Twomey '97 int '98). DR, 45-50 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CHESHIRE, HT (Fryer '99 int '01). MY, (AB), golden honey yellow, 17-25 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

CHRISTINE'S DREAM, HT (Bridges '02) (King of Hearts x Thriller). RB, medium red upper, pink/white reverse, 26-40 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

COMMONWEALTH GLORY, HT (Harkness '98). AB, ivory blush, 60+ petals, strong anise fragrance. No reports.

DIANA, PRINCESS OF WALES (THE WORK CONTINUES), HT (Zary '98) (Anne Morrow Lindbergh x Sheer Elegance). PB, luminous pink/creamy ivory blend, 26-40 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

DREAM ORANGE, HT (Twomey '99 int '00) (Cherish x (Evening Star x Trumpeter)). OR (OB), 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. Ouellette (1 pl 2yrs 2' QC): Orange red, double, singly or in clusters of 1-3, decorative form with good substance. Upright growth, medium green foliage, black spots. Needs winter protection. The weather of the past summer was so unpredictable that even the plants were confused. I still hope for more blooms!

DREAM RED, HT (Twomey '99 int '00) (Esmeralda x Fireburst). MR, slight fragrance. No reports.

DREAM YELLOW, HT (Twomey '99 int '03) ((Sonia x Prominent) x Whisky Mac). MY, 17-25 petals, intense fragrance. Ouellette (1 pl 2 yrs 2' QC): Medium yellow, 25+ petals, very fragrant. Decorative form, good substance. Upright, bushy growth. Some black spot. Needs winter protection. A good yellow rose, but not too vigorous as blooms are few and it is slow to repeat.

ENDURING LOVE, HT (FL) (Pallek '98). YB. Wood (3 pls 3 yrs BC): Loved the colour (yellow/apricot) and the slightly spreading growth habit, but could not stop the worst mildew I have ever seen!! I gave them to someone with a hotter and drier garden and she is having better luck.

FLORENCE MAYER, HT (Singer '98) (Great Scott x Headliner). W (PB), white and pink blend/reverse white, 26-40 petals, slight

fragrance. No reports.

FULL SAIL (LAND OF THE LONG WHITE CLOUD) (LONG WHITE CLOUD), HT (McGredy '98 int '99) (Sport of 'New Zealand'). W, 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. No reports.

GEMINI, HT (Zary '99 int '00) (Anne Morrow Lindbergh x New Year). PB, cream blushing coral pink, 25-30 petals, sweet fragrance, AARS 2000. Dyck (2 pls 2 yrs 80cm BC): White-cream, blushing pink-red. Not very large blooms, come in 2's and 3's, every bloom is perfect, long-lasting, great for cutting. Classic form, good substance. Bushy, healthy growth with dark, shiny foliage. No disease, hardiness is okay. The most admired rose by our many visitors! I prefer it over 'Double Delight' because of the form – all of the blooms are perfect. A No. 1 Rose! Somerville (1 pl 1 yr 2' ON): Pink Blend. 25-30 petals, good size and shape. HT form with solid substance. An exhibition rose. Light scent. Bushy but not tall growth habit with dark green foliage. Black spots, hardiness unknown. I really like the colour and shape; really pretty, but is bad for black spot (I don't use chemicals).

GOLDEN OLDIE (GOLDEN OLDIES), HT (Fryer '01). DY, golden apricot, some fragrance. Wood (3 pls 2 yrs BC): The verdict is still out on this one as it is a poor grower for me. I dug one out this fall and gave the other two new spots in my garden and a talking to – they have only one more year to do their thing!

HALLÉ, HT (Fryer '02). OB, Glasgow GM 2003. Graber (1 pl 1 yr 3' ON): OB, pale orange with a yellow reverse. Semi-double, 18 petals, profuse, attractive blooms but must be sprayed regularly. Decorative form with average substance. Upright growth habit with medium green foliage. Mildews badly. Hardiness is unknown. Always in bloom. I grew it in a large pot this year; hope it will be healthier in the garden. Very bright colour. Everyone asked about it.

HOT PRINCESS, HT (Tantau '00). DP. No reports.

INTREPID, HT (Perry '98). DR, 40 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

JEAN BAKER, HT (Edwards '98) (Crystalline x Classic Touch). W, 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. No reports.

JOSÉ CARRÉRAS, HT (Poulsen '99 int '97). LP (W), 25+ petals, scented. Wood (3 pls 3 yrs 6-8' BC): Pure white. Large, high-centred, semi-double blooms. All of mine are 6-8' shrub/ climbers. Stingy with its beautiful blooms – I'll probably give them away at our Society's auction. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

KEVIN, HT (Twomey '97). DP, mauve-pink, 58 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

LACINATION, HT (Twomey '97). MP, 24-28 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

LeANN RIMES (CINDY) (PERCEPTION), HT (Harkness '99 int '97) (Dr. Darley x Sweetheart). PB, white, petals edged pink, 30 to 35 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

LIONS INTERNATIONAL, HT (Fryer '98). DY. Somerville (1 pl 6 yrs 2.5' ON): Bright yellow, 3-3.5" across, 20-25 petals. HT form, solid substance. Tall growth habit, dark green foliage. Black spots, hardy. Nice blooms, but not enough of them. Long stems, all singles with no sprays. Could show if time is right. Wood (3 pl 4 yrs BC): A lovely, dark yellow colour. Small/ medium, semi-double blooms. Wants to be a Floribunda. I don't like its growth – the stems are too close together and irregular in height which doesn't make for a stunning garden rose. Mine are not vigorous either – it's a nothing rose, but good colour. I recycled them!!

LOVE AND PEACE (PULLMAN ORIENT EXPRESS), HT (Lim/Twomey, '01 int '02) (Seedling x Peace). YB, yellow blend with pink edge, 40 petals, sweet fruity fragrance, AARS 2002. Dyck (1 pl 2 yrs 1 m BC): Yellow, edged with red. Decorative form, good substance, single blooms, long-lasting, fragrant. Bushy growth habit with nice, glossy foliage. Healthy, no disease. Average hardiness. A good contribution to my "yellow" rose bed!. Somerville (1 pl 3 yrs 3' ON): Yellow with a pink edge which darkens to red. Good exhibition HT form, 25-30 petals, not much scent. Tall, with large, dark green foliage. Black spots. Hardy. This is a beautiful rose with large flowers lasting a long time and dropping clean. Some black spot. Looks like its name ('Peace') family.

MARILYN MONROE, HT (Carruth '02) (Sunset Celebration x Saint Patrick). AB, soft apricot washed green on upper surface, same reverse, no fragrance. Semsch (1 pl 1 yr medium BC): Bicolour, pink and salmon, large, well-formed blooms with good substance. Good growth habit and disease resistance. So far it is doing well with very large beautiful flowers. Somerville (1 pl 1 yr 2' ON): Good HT form, many petals. Some black spot. As it was late, I don't know enough about it yet.

MAVRIK (MAVERICK), HT (Eddie Edwards '00 int '99). PB. No reports.

MELLOW YELLOW, HT (Carruth '00 int '01)(O Sole Mio x Midas Touch). DY. No reports.

MOONSTONE (CADILLAC DeVILLE), HT (Carruth '98) (Crystalline x Lynn Anderson). W (PB), white/pink edging, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Somerville (2 pls 1 yr 2' ON): White with pink tint. Exhibition form, large, very double, 35-40 petals, firm substance. Tall, bushy growth habit with dark green foliage. Black

spots. Hardiness unknown. Looks great, and I like the size. I got mine late so will know more next year.

NICOLE, HT (Kordes '98). RB. Dyck (1 pl 5 yrs 60 cm BC): Cream, edged with red. Perfect classic form, very beautiful, singles and in small (2-3) clusters. Very good substance. An upright, bushy growth habit with shiny and healthy foliage. No disease, average hardiness. 'Nicole' is often blooming, has a light fragrance, and is long-lasting. Beautiful.

OPENING NIGHT, HT (Zary '98) (Olympiad x Ingrid Bergman). DR (MR), bright deep red, 25-28 petals, slight fragrance, AARS '98. Dyck (1 pl 3 yrs 1m BC): Medium red, nice form, big blooms, no fragrance. Long-lasting. Bushy growth, healthy, attractive foliage. No disease, average hardiness. 'Opening Night' cannot compare to its mother 'Ingrid Bergman'! Wood (3 pls 4 yrs, 3 pls 2 yrs BC): The first 3 on 'Dr. Huey' rootstock the others on *multiflora*. An exciting, DR, double bloom. Almost always one bloom per stem, fantastic repeat! A superb rose! 4-5' upright growth, good disease resistance and hardiness. A good exhibition rose as well as a good garden rose. No scent. Good basal breaks on the *multiflora* but only stem breaks on 'Dr. Huey'. Everybody needs this rose!

OPULENCE, HT (Zary '97). W. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

OUT OF AFRICA, HT (Kordes, nd, int '99?). OB (AB). No reports.

PERFECTLY RED (ROSE OF THE NATION) (TOPSY), HT (Zary '99) (Seedling x Love). DR, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

POP WARNER, HT (Edwards '00 int '01) (Crystalline x Fantasy). PB, pink and white, 26-40 petals, mild fragrance. No reports.

REGINA, HT (Twomey '97). PB, light sweet fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ROSE RHAPSODY (ROSE SACHET), HT (Zary '99 int '98) (Fragrant Cloud x Ingrid Bergman). LP, (DP), 41-50 petals, intense citrus fragrance. No reports.

ROSIE O'DONNELL (NEW ERA) (NINETY-NINER) (WIN-WIN), HT (Winchel '99 int '98). RB, velvety scarlet red with creamy yellow reverse, 30-35 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

ROUGE ROYALE (CARUSO) (ROUGE ROYAL), (ROYAL RED), HT (Meilland '02 Romantica Series) ((MEIhirvin x MEInuzeten) x MEIcapula). RB (DR), raspberry red, 70-80 petals, intense fragrance. No reports.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC, HT (Harkness '97). W, some fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SASKATOON, HT (Twomey '97). AB, bluish smoky rose, 28-32 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SCENT-SATION (SCENTSATION), HT (Fryer, '98). OB, gold and peach pink, very fragrant. Dyck (1 pl 3 yrs 1 m BC): Apricot blend. Smallish for an HT, but perfect form, beautiful colour and heavenly fragrance. Small classic form with average substance. Upright, healthy growth. No disease, average hardiness. A very pleasing rose, nice for cutting. Has a beautiful colour. Samarin (1 pl 2 yrs 3' BC): Pale pink. There is nothing really outstanding about this rose. It is small, and fairly disease free. I am not overly impressed with it and will probably replace it. Wood (3 pls 4 yrs BC): To begin, they have very little fragrance in my garden; the colour is nothing to shout about nor is the disease resistance or the repeat bloom. I can't believe I gave them 4 years – I wouldn't dare give them to another gardener, so they are being recycled!!

SÉDUCTION, HT (Meilland '99). MP. No reports.

SIGHT SAVER (SIGHTSAVER) (THE OREGONIAN), HT (Fryer '97). LP, pink to pearl cream, double, fragrant. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SPICE TWICE, HT (Zary '98 int '97) (Spirit of Glasnost x Kardinal). OB, 26-40 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

STANDING OVATION, HT (Tucker '98) (Elizabeth Taylor x White Masterpiece). RB, 41 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

SUE HIPKIN (SWEET REVELATION) (LADY JANE GREY), HT (Harkness '97). AB. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

TEMPIE LEE, HT (Whittington '99, 'Elizabeth Taylor' Sport). PB, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

THANDI, HT (Taschener 'Mother's Value' sport '00). DP, deep pink to light red. No reports.

THINKING OF YOU, HT (Fryer '01). MR, velvet crimson, strong fruity fragrance. No reports.

TIMELESS, HT (Zary '98 int '97) (Spirit of Glasnost x Kardinal). DP, rose-red, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance, AARS '97. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

TRAVIATA (XAVIER) (XAVIERE), HT (Meilland '98) [(Porta Nigra x Paolo) x William Shakespeare]. DR, 41+ petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

ULTIMATE PINK, HT (Zary, '98 int '99) (Seedling x Fragrant Hour). LP, 26-40 petals, slight sweet fragrance. No reports.

VANCOUVER, HT (Twomey '98). LP, 12-15 petals, very fragrant. No reports.

VANILLA PERFUME, HT (Zary '99) (Anne Morrow Lindbergh

x Seedling). AB, light cream apricot/pink, reverse a light apricot, 26-46 petals, intense sweet spicy vanilla fragrance. No reports.

WESTMINSTER PINK, HT (Fryer '98). MP, shell pink, some fragrance. Mychaluk (1 pl 1 yr AB): Loose, big blooms. Okay substance. Medium growth habit. Foliage is a little skimpy. Black spots. Will give it one more year. Semsch (1 pl 2 yrs BC): Big beautiful blooms with excellent form and good to excellent substance. Medium growth habit, no disease. Good hardiness. A beautiful rose which draws attention. Excellent repeater. Very healthy looking so far. Soussoudis (1 pl 2 yrs 5' ON): A bright, solid, shell pink. Double, huge, 7" across. Floriferous, free-flowering as singles or in clusters. Good reliable repeat. Buds are pointed, ovoid. Blooms have decorative form, urn-shaped. Firm, thick substance and durable. Holds well. Upright, spreading growth habit. Vigorous basal breaks. Matt, medium green foliage. Lush. Virtually no disease. Hardy with protection. My best HT for disease resistance and winter hardiness. Foliage has a unique and interesting texture. Makes an excellent garden variety and is good as a cut flower. Highly recommended.

WHISPER, HT (Dickson int '03) (Solitaire x Elina). W, AARS 2003. Dyck (1 pl 1 yr tall BC): Smallish blooms sometimes with confused centres, okay substance. Tall, dark green foliage, healthy. No comparison to its parent 'Elina' which is one of the greatest roses. Will give 'Whisper' away. Somerville (1 pl 2 yrs 2' ON): White with a hint of yellow. Double, 25-30 petals, not much scent. HT exhibition form, solid substance. Bushy growth habit with dark green foliage. Black spots. Hardy with help. A nice rose, but not as nice as 'Polar Star' although I have only had it a couple of years. Wood (3 pls 2 yrs 3' BC): The petals of the double, large blooms are thick, glowing white with a light shading of yellow at the centre – what a beautiful rose!! Great for exhibition. They are just 3' in my garden, but once I get them on better rootstock I hope for more height and blooms. I'm hesitant about the repeat bloom cycle and about basal breaks, so I can only give it a C+.

GRANDIFLORAS

CANDELABRA, Gr (Zary '99) (Tournament of Roses x Seedling). OB, coral-orange, 20-25 petals, tea fragrance, AARS '99. No reports.

CRIMSON BOUQUET, Gr (Kordes '99, int '00) (Bad Fussing x Ingrid Bergman). DR, 20-25 petals, sweet fragrance, AARS 2000. Broks (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): A rich red, long-lasting flowers that are fragrant. Exhibition form, good substance. Upright growth habit,

glossy foliage. Good disease resistance and hardiness. I did not spray and this plant had little black spot. Lots of blooms that last and last on the bush. Dyck (2 pls 1&2 yrs 80 cm BC): Crimson, a really glowing crimson! Comes in 'bouquets' of 3 to 5, blooms aren't large, but lots of them. Classic form! Lasts long! A bushy, spreading growth habit with lots of dark green, foliage. No disease. Hardiness is okay. One of my great favourites; at our yearly "Rose-Garden Party" "Bouquet" got the most admirers!

DELANY SISTERS, Gr (J.B. Williams '97) (Love x Handel). PB, white with orange-pink highlights, ruffled, 15-25 petals, very fragrant. Somerville (1 pl 1 yr 4.5' ON): Pink and white blend. Lovely colour, consistent bloom, very long-lasting. Decorative form with firm substance. Spreading growth habit with dark green foliage. No disease. I really like this Grandiflora – very tall, sweeping branches which should be tied up. Always in bloom. I had it in a large pot and it got so big I could hardly transplant it into the garden this fall.

FAME!, Gr (Zary '98) (Tournament of Roses x Zorina). DP, shocking pink, 26 petals, slight fragrance, AARS '98. Wood (3 pls 2 yrs 4-5' BC): Hot pink, high-centred, double blooms. The blooms are usually one to a stem (I don't disbud). No scent, but makes up for it with its colour – WOW, do they ever liven up a garden!!! The repeat has been good. Upright growth of 4-5', healthy, and they have wintered well. I just don't understand its classification – they are good looking HT's. I planted four more this fall – that will really lighten up the bed with the dark red roses!!! This is a must-have rose!!

GLOWING PEACE (PHILIPPE NOIRET), Gr (Meilland '99 int '01) (Sun King x Roxane). YB, yellow and orange blend, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance, AARS 2001. Broks (1 pl 3 yrs 3' ON): Large, multi-petalled, 4" blooms. Exhibition form, good substance. Upright growth habit with shiny green foliage. Some black spot. Good hardiness. Not as good a rose as 'Peace'. Petals are often confused. Not long-lasting.

HEART O GOLD (HEART OF GOLD) (ROSE OF NARROMINE), Gr (Dykstra '99 int '97) (Broadway x Gold Medal). MY (YB), deep gold, 35-40 petals, fruit and rose fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

REBA McENTIRE (SPIRIT OF HOPE), Gr (McGredy '98 int '97) [(Howard Morrison x Red Perfection) x Maiden Voyage]. OR, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance, NZ Gold Star of the Pacific '94. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

VIOLA LOUGHEED (UNITY), Gr (Lougheed '97 CAN) (Pristine x Peter Frankenfeld). PB, deep rose/lighter base and

reverse, 26-40 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

FLORIBUNDAS

ANTIQUE ARTISTRY, F (Clements '00). AB, yellow/buff/apricot. No reports.

BETTY BOOP (CENTENARY OF FEDERATION), F (Carruth '99) (Playboy x Picasso). RB, rosy/edged yellow at base, 6-12 petals, fruity fragrance, AARS '99. No reports.

BLUEBERRY HILL, F (Carruth '99 int '97) (Crystalline x Playgirl). M, medium lilac/golden stamens, 5-11 petals, fragrant. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BLUSHING BRIDE, F (Harkness '98). LP. Mychaluk (1 pl 1 yr Tall AB): Singles and sprays, HT form, excellent substance. Vigorous growth with lots of foliage. Black spots. The blooms on this plant cast a spell over me when they first appeared. They were absolutely perfect and held well.

BOB GREAVES, F (Fryer '98). OB. No reports.

BRIDAL SHOWER, F (Zary '98) (Seedling x Sunflare). LP, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

BRILLIANT PINK ICEBERG (BRIGHT PINK ICEBERG), F (Weatherly '99) (sport of Pink Iceberg). PB, deep pink, reverse white, 17-25 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

COTILLION (PERFUME PERFECTION, SERENISSIMA), F (Zary '99 int '00) (Seedling x Shocking Pink). M, lavender, reverse pale lavender, 41 petals, intense sweet fragrance, Rome GM 1998, Australia GM and FA 2001. No reports.

EASY GOING, F (Harkness '99) (Livin' Easy sport). YB, deep gold-apricot, reverse same, 26-30 petals, fruity fragrance. Wood (3 pls 3 yrs BC): Yellow/gold, double, medium size, 6-10 blooms per truss with great repeat. Slightly spreading growth habit, disease-resistant, shiny leaves. Super basal growth and the blooms are scented!!! Are you getting the picture? This is a must-have! A tremendous rose!!!!

EUREKA, F (Kordes '03) (Bernstein-Rose x Sunflare). YB, AARS 2003. No reports.

FABULOUS!, F (Zary '00 int '01) (Iceberg x Sexy Remy). W, 40-50 petals, slight fragrance, Lyon GM 1997. No reports.

FRAGRANT APRICOT, F (Zary '98 int '99) (Impatient x Amber Queen). AB, 26-40 petals, slight musk fragrance. Decker (AK): A very consistent bloomer all summer. Medium clusters. Rain-resistant. Some fragrance. No reports.

GEORGE BURNS (GEORGE BURNS CENTENNIAL), F (Carruth '96 int '97) (Calico x Roller Coaster). YB, striped red,

cream and pink, 26-40 petals, moderate citrus fragrance. No reports.
HARWOOD, F (Harkness '02). MP. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

HONEYWOOD, F (Fryer '02). AB, orange apricot. No reports.

HOT COCOA (NUBIA), F (Carruth '02) ((Playboy x Altissimo) x Livin' Easy). R, russet, smoky orange upper petal surface, deep rust reverse, moderate fragrance, AARS 2003. Dyck (1 pl 2 yrs 80 cm BC): Colour is like hot cocoa. Perfect classic form, comes in small clusters, excellent substance. Very vigorous. Bushy growth habit, healthy, lots of shiny foliage. No disease, average hardiness. When the guests at our Garden Parties see this rose their comments are "hm-hm!". I wanted to give it away, but nobody wants a rose of this colour. Priest (1 pl 2 yrs ON): Russet, not a heavy bloomer, nice colour. Upright form, good substance. Very good growth habit, with lots of nice, shiny foliage. No disease. A very healthy shrub with a light scent. Samarin (1 pl 1 yr 2' BC): The russet colour is lovely and unusual, although I would like more than the two flushes it produced. It was a real show- stopper when it did bloom. Semsch (1 pl 2 yrs low BC): Dark orange. A poor bloomer with poor form, substance, growth, and disease resistance. Good foliage and hardiness. A disappointing, poorly growing rose – I'll give it one more year. When it blooms the blooms are beautiful. Wood (3 pls 2 yrs BC): Rusty brown/orange, double, large blooms – the unique colour is my attraction, it isn't muddy!!! On 'Dr. Huey' rootstock - I'll baby them on until I replace them with the better rootstock. It's too good a novelty rose to let go, but again I can not give it glowing remarks on the growth or hardiness.

IRISH HOPE, F (Harkness '98). LY. No reports.

MARMALADE SKIES (TANGERINE DREAM), F (Meiland '99) ((Tamango x Parador) x Patricia). OB, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance, AARS 2001. No reports.

MISS ADA, F (Pawlikowski '98 int '99) (Playgirl sport). LP, single bloom, 4-7 petals, slight fragrance. Graber (1 pl 5 yrs 3' ON): Dark pink at first, then fades to MP. Single, five frilly petals, usually in sprays, opens from long pointed buds, profuse bloomer. Excellent substance. Bushy, 3'x3'. Glossy, very dark green foliage. Mildews in the fall. Hardy with cover. Sport of 'Playgirl'.

OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE (SHINING HOPE), F (Zary '00). PB (MP), 25 petals, mild sweet fragrance. Dyck (1 pl 1 yr 60cm BC): Pink. Very nice little blooms in big clusters, long-lasting. Small blooms but perfect form, good substance. Bushy full plants with lots of dark foliage. No disease, average hardiness. Not much fragrance, but it blooms without interruption all summer long– even now (Christmas) it has some buds. Nice bushy form.

PHAB GOLD, F (Fryer '98). DY, rich fluorescent gold, little fragrance. Wood (3 pls 4 yrs BC): Great yellow colour – that is all I can say as all were recycled this fall.

PINK ICEBERG (BLUSHING PINK ICEBERG), F (Weatherly '95 int '97) (sport of Iceberg). PB, medium-pink blend, darkens in cool weather, 15-25 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PRINCESS OF WALES (PRINCESSE de GALLES, THE PRINCESS OF WALES), F (Harkness '97). W. Somerville (2 pls 1yr 1' ON): White, small, 20 petals, singles and sprays. Decorative form, fair substance. Low growth habit. Dark, green foliage. Black spots. I got two very small bushes so it is hard to tell how they will turn out, but I have seen this rose do spectacular things. Have great hopes. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

RASPBERRY RIPPLE, F (int White Rose Nurseries '98). RB (striped). Brooks (1 pl 3 yrs ON): Red with cream ripples, yellow centres, 20+ petals, 2" flowers in sprays. Decorative form, good substance. Bushy growth habit with small, dull leaves. Some black spot in September. Hardiness is good. A great rose that won several red ribbons for sprays this year. I didn't spray this year and it thrived. Lots of blooms that are long-lasting.

ROYAL WEDDING, F (S) (Zary '98). AB, pink amber, 41 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

SIMPLY MARVELOUS!, F (Zary '01 int '02) (Pink Polyanna x Arosedi). M, 30 petals, Old Rose fragrance. No reports.

SORBET BOUQUET, F (Zary '00) (Tournament of Roses x Seedling). PB, rose pink, reverse light yellow, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

SUMMER SAMBA, F (Zary '00 int '01) (Sexy Remy x Summer Fashion). OP, (AB), apricot orange, 25-30 petals, moderate, sweet damask fragrance. No reports.

SUNSET BOULEVARD, F (HT) (Harkness '97) (Harold Macmillan x Fellowship). OP, rich rust, ROTY '97, Golden Prize City of Glasgow '98. Wood (3 pls 3 yrs BC): rich rusty/orange/peach, small, semi-double blooms 8-15 per truss were exquisite, but they only showed up the first year. It has been downhill ever since, and they were recycled this fall. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

LARGE FLOWERED CLIMBERS

BERRIES 'N' CREAM (CALYPSO, CONCERT), LCL (Olesen '99 int '97) (Evita x seedling). PB (Striped), flowers pink striped white, reverse the same, 26-40 petals, moderate apple fragrance. Gallagher (1 pl 2 yrs 40cm Japan): Magenta and cream striped,

semi-double, poor substance. No disease. Hardiness was good but...this plant expressed a serious dislike of my garden. It behaved not like a climber but like a seriously depressed Floribunda. The rare flowers were pretty, but not the soft, heart-melting shades of 'Camaieux' nor were they as fragrant. It survived two winters with little protection, but as it never grew above the snowline, it really didn't need any. I finally removed it to the edge of the vegetable garden where it can sink or swim. It is still deciding. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

DIZZY HEIGHTS, LCI (Fryer '99 int '00). MR, bright red, reverse same, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. Samarin (1 pl 1 yr 4' BC): I first saw this rose in Glasgow's Tollcross Park and had to have it. Cherry red, medium-sized blooms in clusters of 2-3. They seem to last forever, three weeks usually. Not too vigorous, so suits smaller gardens. Somerville (1 pl 3 yrs 6-7' ON): Medium red, 2-2.5" blooms, very long-lasting – two weeks in my garden, 20-25 petals. Decorative form, strong substance. Spreading growth habit. Red/green foliage. Some black spot at the end of summer. Hardy. One of my favourites, the best red climber. Long-lasting looks almost fluorescent. Really a pretty red. I love the colour.

FOURTH OF JULY (CRAZY FOR YOU, HANABI), LCI (Carruth '99) (Roller Coaster x Altissimo). RB, red/white stripes, 10-13 petals, AARS '99. No reports.

MALVERN HILLS, LCI (R) (Austin '01 int '00) (Seedling x Seedling). YB (DY), coppery yellow, little fragrance. Brooks (1 pl 2 yrs 8' ON): Clusters of 1" flowers at the end of long branching arches, little fragrance. Decorative form, good substance. Arching growth habit, small shiny leaves. No disease. Hardiness is very good. Vigorous, long arching branches with many flowers. Petals drop quickly. A vigorous grower– no disease at all and I didn't spray. Clarke (ON): After two years of disappointing performance it "kicked the bucket" over the winter and went to rose heaven.

PENNY LANE, LCI (Harkness '98). AB, buff, nice fragrance, ROTY 1998. Graber (1 pl 1 yr ON): Pale apricot fades to a snowy white. Bloom old-fashioned, almost quartered when fully opened. Flat blooms in 1's and 3's. Tall, thin canes with dark green foliage. Fragrant. Foliage was pale green, I gave it powdered sulphur (my soil has a pH of 7.4) and more fertilizer and it looks much better this fall.

ROYAL STAR & GARTER, LCL (Fryer '01). MP. Graber (1 pl 2 yrs 6' ON): A coral pink, great sprays. HT form, good substance. Dark green, glossy foliage. Healthy. Hardy. Not too vigorous so have moved it to a sunnier place this October. I hope for better production next year.

SHRUBS

APPLEBLOSSOM FLOWER CARPET (MAREVA) (SOMMERMELODIE), S (Gc) (Noack '97). MP (LP), no fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BARBARA AUSTIN, S (Austin '99 int '97) (Fair Bianca x Seedling). LP, blush pink, 73 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BE-BOP, S (Carruth '03) (Santa Claus x R. soulieana derivative). RB (DP), light red with a large yellow eyezone upper, yellow reverse, single (4-11 petals), slight fragrance. No reports.

BENJAMIN BRITTEN, S (Austin '02) (Charles Austin x unnamed seedling). OR, red with a touch of orange, 41+ petals, intense fragrance, fruity. No reports.

BERING RENAISSANCE (BERING, ELEANOR), S (Poulsen '97). M, lavender and purple, 25+ petals, heavily perfumed. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CELINA (SUNSHINE) (YELLOW FLOWER CARPET), S (Gc) (Noack '97). DY. ADR 1999. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CÉLINE DION, S (F) (Williams '00 int Quebec '01, internationally '02) (Fifth Avenue x Tropicana). OB, Brilliant orange-red blending to an amber gold centre, single. No reports.

CHARITY (CHARITY 97), S (Austin '94 int '97). YB, soft apricot yellow, 90+ petals, strong myrrh fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CHARLES DARWIN, S (Austin '01 int '02) (Seedling x Seedling). MY (DY), 41 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE, S (Austin '05 int '03) (unnamed seedling x Ausgold)). OR, flowers orange-red, yellow & orange reverse, 41+ petals, moderate fragrance. McLean (1 pl 1 yr 40 cm BC): Orange-red, scented, 4 cm blooms, repeated. Groundcover rose (40 cm high x 50 cm across) – good for the front of the border.

CLAUDIA CARDINALE, S (Guillot-Massad '97). MY (DY). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CORVEDALE, S (Austin '02) (Charles Rennie Mackintosh x unnamed seedling). PB (MP), 26-46 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

COUNTESS CELESTE (CORAL PALACE) (IMAGINATION) (PEACH CASTLE) (VIKING PRINCESS), S (Poulsen '99 int '97) (Queen Margrethe x Seedling). OP, coral pink, reverse same, 41 petals, moderate fragrance, old fashioned form. Wood (3 pls 4 yrs BC): Coral/pink, many small petals, blooms 5-8 per truss – sadly they drooped!!! Not one of my plants was strong or had any

basal breaks. I transplanted them to another bed with the same results. I really like this rose, but it had to be recycled!!

CROCUS ROSE, S (CITY OF TIMARU) (Austin '01 int '00) (Seedling x Golden Celebration). W (AB), 41 petals, mild tea fragrance. Brooks (2 pls 2 yrs 3' ON): Pale cream to yellow, 41 petals, 3" blooms. Decorative form, fair substance. Compact growth habit, with small shiny leaves. Prone to mildew, hardiness is good. Did not spray and this rose did well. Some mildew in September. It won a red ribbon in the CRS Show. Chambers (1 pl 3 yrs 4' ON): Pale yellow blooms that are smaller than I would like. Decorative form with poor substance. Blooms don't last on the bush very long. Some black spot. A bit of a disappointment.

CROWN PRINCESS MARGARETA, S (Austin '99 int '00). AB, Bright apricot-orange, 120 petals, intense fruity fragrance. No reports.

DE MONTARVILLE, S (Dr. Svejda, int. Dr. Ogilvie, Agriculture Canada int '97 - Explorer Series) MP, dark red bud opens medium pink, 26 petals, hardy in Zone 3. Graber (1 pl 3 yrs 3'x3' ON): Dark red bud, opens to a pink bloom, star-shaped, profuse, quick repeat. Spreading growth habit with very dark green, matt foliage. No disease. Hardy. A good landscape rose for the front of the border. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ENGLAND'S ROSE (LUDLOW CASTLE), S (Austin '95 int '99) W (AB), flowers pale apricot, 118 petals, tea fragrance. Graber (1 pl 3 yrs 2.5' ON): White, pale apricot in bud. Full, cupped form. Dark green, glossy foliage. Strong fragrance. Few blooms, will give it one more year. Not impressed. McLean (1 pl 1 yr 80 cm BC): White to apricot blush, 5 cm blooms in clusters, scented, repeats. A good compact shrub (80 cm x 40 cm). Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 2.5' ON): Pretty apricot which fades. Flat and fluffy form, good substance. Upright growth habit with dark green foliage. Very little if any disease. Hardiness is good. None of my Austins, even the well-established ones, bloomed consistently or proficiently – can't decide if it was the cold winter or the wet and unsunny, cool summer.

FALSTAFF, S (Austin '99 int '00). DR, dark crimson turning to purple, 105 petals. Graber (1 pl 3 yrs 5' ON): Dark purple-red, mostly one bloom per stem, frilly petals, last well. Form is like an old HP. Good substance. Upright growth habit, with dark green, glossy foliage. No disease. Hardy with soil cover. It did much better this year in spite of the cold winter. Wonderful heavy fragrance! I really like this rose. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 3.5' ON): Dark red, fragrant. Flat, fluffy form with good substance. Upright growth habit with shiny, dark green foliage. No disease. Hardiness is good. (See

'England's Rose' for comments about her Austin roses.)

FIRST LIGHT, S (Devor '98) (Bonica x Ballerina). LP, clear pink, burgundy stamens, single 5-7 petals, spicy fragrance, AARS '98. No reports.

FLORENCE DELATTRE, S (Guillot-Massad int '97) M, grey-mauve. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

GEOFF HAMILTON, S (Austin '99 int '97) (Heritage x seedling). MP, 108 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

HELENA RENAISSANCE (HELENA), S (Olesen '97). LP, 25+ petals, strong fragrance. Belfast Fragrance Award (R.J. Frizzel Memorial Award) 1998, Nantes Fragrance Award 1997. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

HOPE FOR HUMANITY, S (Collicutt & Davidson, Agriculture Canada '96 int '98—Parkland Series—named in honour of the 100th anniversary of the Canadian Red Cross Society). DR, Blood red, very dark red, 15-25 petals, slightly fragrant, hardy in Zone 3a. Graber (1 pl 4 yrs 4.5' ON): Very dark 'blood' red, velvety. Wonderful sprays all summer – great as cut flowers – still blooming October 15th. Good substance. Vigorous, upright growth habit with dark green foliage. Some black spot. Hardy. Prolific – gets better and better. One of the best of the Parkland Series!

JAMES GALWAY, S (LCI) (Austin '01 int '00) (Heritage x Seedling). LP (MP), very double, fragrant. Graber (1 pl 3 yrs 6' ON): Is more of a medium pink with lighter edges. Sprays of 3-5. Much more bloom this year. Very full form, good substance. Strong, upright growth habit with dark green foliage. Healthy and hardy. Should be a climber – very tall strong canes – I will give it a tripod next year. Fragrant. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 3.5' ON): Pretty, medium to dark pink blooms. Fluffy, decorative form with good substance. Upright growth habit with dark green foliage. No disease. Hardiness is good.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION, S (Austin '05 int '03) (Ausgold x unnamed seedling). PB, MY, pink blend upper, yellow reverse, 41+ petals, intense fragrance. McLean (1 pl 1 yr 50 cm BC): Pink, clusters of 7 cm blooms, good scent, repeated throughout the summer. A compact shrub 50 cm x 50 cm with drooping flower stems. Good as a front of the border rose.

KALEIDOSCOPE, S (F) (Walden '99) (Pink Pollyanna x Rainbow's End). M, mauve-tan, 25-30 petals, light fragrance, AARS 1999. No reports.

KNOCK OUT (PURPLE MEIDILAND), S (Radler '99 int '00). RB (LR), 5-11 petals, single, slight tea fragrance, AARS 2000. ADR 2002. Fox (1 pl 1 yr 3'x3' ON): Raspberry juice red. Always

in bloom, fair amount of perfume. Very vigorous, spreading growth habit. No disease until November and then only a slight amount. A keeper! Langille (1 pl 2 yrs 3' NS): Dark pink. Continuous bloom. No disease. Hardiness is fair. This rose died to the ground last winter, but rebounded well and bloomed the rest of the summer with no disease problems in my no-spray garden.

MARIE-VICTORIN, S (K) (Agriculture Canada '99 int '98 - Explorer Rose) (Arthur Bell x (R. kordesii x Max Graf)). PB (LP), deep peach bud to pale peach to pink, 38 petals, hardy in Zone 3. No reports.

MARY MAGDALENE, S (Austin '99 int '98) (seedling x seedling). PB (AB), 41 petals, intense myrrh fragrance. No reports.

MISS ALICE, S (Austin '01 int '00) (Mary Rose x Seedling). LP, peach to pale pink, 41 petals, old rose fragrance. Broks (1 pl 2 yrs 1.5' ON): Peach to pale pink, 41 petals, fragrant. A pretty rose that is long-lasting. Decorative form with good substance. Upright growth habit. Prone to black spot. Good hardiness. I did not spray this year for black spot. Rose did better than last year and still had most of its leaves at the top 3rd of the bush. Chambers (1 pl 3 yrs 2' ON): Blush pink, very double, large, old-fashioned looking blooms. Decorative form, opens flat, fair substance. Short. Healthy. I like the colour.

MORDEN SNOW BEAUTY (MORDEN SNOWBEAUTY), S (Davidson & Collicutt, Agriculture Canada '98 - Parkland Series). W, single, 5-9 petals, light fragrance, hardy in Zone 3. Baillie (1 pl 3 yrs 5' QC): White and pink, a continuous bloomer, single, good substance. Upright growth habit (mine is on its own root). No disease, very hardy. I like this rose very much, it is a great plant. Gets good snow cover but dies to the ground every year. Langille (1 pl 2 yrs 1' NS): White, very little bloom, little substance. Poor growth. Black spots. Hardiness is poor. Morden roses do not seem to do well here and this one is no exception. It died to the ground last winter and came back with no problem, but it produced few blooms and little new growth. It quickly developed black spot. Ouellette (2 pls 6 yrs 3' QC): White, slightly wavy, semi-double blooms in clusters of 5-6. Opens flat, good substance. Upright, bushy growth habit with medium green foliage. No disease, excellent hardiness. Prune long shoots for a more uniform bush as it tends to send out branches like a small climber.

MORDEN SUNRISE, S (Davidson, Agriculture Canada '99 int '00 - Parkland Series). YB, apricot buds, yellow blend, semi-double. Baillie (1 pl 3 yrs 3' QC): Apricot/yellow, semi-double, good substance. Low growing. Black spots. Hardiness is good. This plant has to contend with a large peony, but comes back every year –

gets snow cover from the snow plowed from the driveway. Ouellette (4 pls 3 yrs 2.5' QC): Yellow blend, single, slightly wavy petals, long-lasting. Open form with good substance. A compact bush with dark green foliage. Black spots. Excellent hardiness. Lots of repeat blooms and the colour always attracts people's attention. I grow it as a border plant in a short row along a walkway.

PAUL BOCUSE, S (Guillot-Massad '97). AB, fragrant. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PETER JOHN, HMask (Jerabek '00 int '03). OP. Graber (1 pl 2 yrs 4.5' ON): OP, apricot-pink, delicate lovely colour, sprays of 3 or 5, always in bloom, a great cut flower. Decorative form with good substance. A spreading growth habit with dark green, glossy foliage. Healthy and hardy. Named for Peter Schneider. One of my nicest modern shrubs.

PILLOW FIGHT, S (Carruth '99, int '00) (Pink Pollyanna x Gourmet Popcorn). W, 17-25 petals, intense honey and rose fragrance. No reports.

RED FLOWER CARPET (ALCANTARA) (RED HEIDETRAUM) (RED VELVET) (VELVET FLOWER CARPET) (VESUVIA), S (Gc) (Noack '01 int '00). MR. No reports.

REGINA LOUISE, S (Clements '99). LP, apricot-white/deep pink stamens, myrrh fragrance, semi-double. No reports.

ROCKIN' ROBIN, S (Carruth '99 int '97) (Bonica x Roller Coaster). RB (striped), 40 petals, light apple fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

ROYAL AMBER, S (Clements '00). AB, amber and yellow. No reports.

SNOWBELT (CASSIE), S (Pol) (Jerabek '97) (seedling x seedling). W, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SOPHY'S ROSE, S (Austin '99 int '97) (Prospero x seedling). RB, light red, red-purple, 82 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

STARRY NIGHT (ANITA PEREIRE), S (Orard '02) (Anisley Dickson x R. wichurana). W, single, 5 petals, mild fragrance. Paris Gold Medal 1996. AARS 2002. No reports.

TEASING GEORGIA, S (Austin '98) (Charles Austin x seedling). YB (MY), 110 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES, S (Austin '99 int '98) (The Squire x seedling). DR, dark crimson red, 41 petals, moderate fragrance. McLean (1 pl 2 yrs 90 cm BC): Bright red to crimson, 8 cm blooms, clusters, scented, repeat blooms. Tall shrub with dense, bright green foliage. Survived Vancouver winters well. A good,

large shrub. Flowers need staking.

THE GIFT, S (Pol) (Demits '81, int '00) W. No reports.

THE INGENIOUS MR. FAIRCHILD, S (Austin '04) (unnamed seedling x unnamed seedling). PB, light pink upper, mauve reverse, very full, 41 + petals, moderate fragrance. McLean (1 pl 1 yr 60cm x 20cm BC): One or two bright pink blooms per stem, somewhat droopy, scented. Repeat bloom throughout the summer. Slow in becoming established, but one of the last roses to bloom in October.

TUMBLING WATERS, S (Gc) (Poulsen '98). W (LP). No reports.

VANCOUVER BELLE, S (Jalbert '04 CAN) (Thelma's Glory x Sexy Remy). LP, flowers light pink, pink upper, lighter pink reverse, dbl. (17-25 petals), slight fragrance. Graber (1 pl 1 yr 2' ON): LP, soft icing pink, lovely blooms, very full, pointed petals, in sprays. Decorative form with good substance. So far, a low growth habit with dark green, very glossy foliage. Touch of black spot. A very attractive, small bush after the first summer. Will definitely keep it.

WHAT A PEACH, S (Warner '01 int '02) (Laura Ford x Sweet Magic). AB, apricot, strong fragrance. No reports.

WILLIAM BOOTH, S (K) (Agriculture Canada, '99 - Explorer Series). MR (LR), deep red bud changes to medium red, fades to light red, 5 petals, hardy in Zone 3. No reports.

WILLIAM MORRIS, S (Austin '99 int '98) (Abraham Darby x seedling). AB, apricot blend, reverse light pink, 120 petals, intense fragrance. No reports.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE 2000, S (Austin '01 int '00) (Seedling x The Dark Lady). MR (DR), purplish red, 41 petals, strong old rose fragrance. McLean (1 pl 1 yr 60 cm BC): Bright red (crimson), 8 cm blooms, 1 or 2 blooms per stalk, good scent. Repeat blooms throughout the summer. 60 cm x 50 cm growth habit with bright green foliage. Performed well in its first season.

MINIATURES/MINI-FLORAS

ABSOLUTELY, Min (Saville '98). YB, pale to medium yellow/dusting of apricot pink/reverse lighter, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

ACE OF DIAMONDS, Min (Bridges '98). MR, 26-40 petals, intense fragrance. No reports.

AMY GRANT, MinFl (Tucker '98 int '99). LP, light pink/white. No reports.

AUNTIE LOUISE, Min (Jalbert '04 int '00 CAN) (Orange Honey X Sexy Remy). OB, orange upper, lighter orange reverse, amber

yellow with orange shades, full, 26-46 petals, slight fragrance. Somerville (1 pl 2 yrs 8" ON): Apricot or pale orange, 20-25 petals, decorative form with firm substance. A bushy growth habit with tiny, green foliage. Black spots. Hardy. Nice little mini with a nice colour.

AUTUMN SPLENDOR (COTLANDS ROSE), MinFl (M. Williams '99). YB, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance, AoE '99. No reports.

BABE, Min (Lougheed '04 CAN). MP. Stanton (2 pls 1 yr 1' ON): Leans to orange-pink, repeats well. Decorative form with good substance. Upright growth habit with small, medium green foliage. Black spots. I like my first well enough that I bought another – pretty blooms on a pretty plant.

BABY BOOMER, Min (Benardella '03 int '01) (Ivory Beauty x Kristin). MP (LP), medium pink, lighter pink reverse, 16-22 petals, mild fragrance, AoE 2003. No reports.

BAMBINO, Min (Micro-mini) (Saville '97). OR, red-orange, 26-40 petals, no fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BEHOLD, Min (Saville '96 int '97). MY, bright yellow/lighter reverse, 15-25 petals, no fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

BEST FRIENDS, Min (Bridges '02) (Hot Tamale x unknown seedling). OB, yellow reverse, AoE 2002. No reports.

BRITTANY'S GLOWING STAR (AMBER STAR), Min (Mander & Pazdzierski '99 CAN). OB (AB), amber orange/reverse golden yellow, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance, sport of 'Glowing Amber'. Brooks (1 pl 3 yrs 2.5' ON): OB, softer colours than 'Glowing Amber'. Exhibition form, good substance. Upright growth with medium green foliage. Some rust spots. Hardiness is good. Lots of repeat blooms, with star-shaped, long-lasting flowers. I had to remove many leaves as orange spots appeared, but new growth was clean. Graber (2 pls 3 yrs 16" ON): An apricot-orange, yellow reverse, one bloom per stem. Profuse, does well when cut. Wide open it is star-shaped, but it has excellent form when half open. Good substance. Upright growth habit with dark green foliage. Some black spot. Give it a good winter cover.

BUBBLES, Min (Gc) (Fryer '98) MP. No reports.

CACHET, MinFl (Tucker '97). W, 26-40 petals, no fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

CARLEY (CARLEY REGAN), Min (Jalbert '04 CAN). MR. Graber (1 pl 1 yr 12-14" ON): MR, ruby red velvet petals, 1.5-2' diameter blooms, single blooms with large sprays in the fall, holds form when the outer petals curl back. Excellent HT form with great

substance. A spreading growth habit with dark green, glossy foliage. Little disease. Hardiness unknown. Named in memory of a 13-year old killed by a hit-and-run driver in Abbotsford, BC. Fragrant – one of the best reds I've seen in a long time.

CAROLINA LADY, Min (M. Williams '00). MR. No reports.

CHLOE'S STAR (CHLOE), Min (Pazdzierski '02 int '03) (Sport of 'Brittany's Glowing Star'). MY, double, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. Somerville (1 pl 3 yrs 20" ON): Pale yellow, decorative form, good substance, lasts quite a while. Bushy with dark green foliage. Black spots. Hardy with protection. A nice mini with lots of blooms as singles or sprays. Some black spot but not as bad as some others.

CL. RAINBOW'S END, Min (O'Brien '98). (sport of Rainbow's End) YB, bright yellow edged scarlet, reverse lighter, 25-40 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

CONSTELLATION, Min (Saville '00). W. No reports.

CORAL REEF, MIN (MINI-MOSS) (Jalbert '04 int '00 CAN) (Dresden Doll x Silver Jubilee). MP, medium pink, rich coral colouring, full, 26-40 petals, heavily mossed buds, scented moss, sticky, slight fragrance. No reports.

DANIELLE, MIN (Brown '97 CAN) (Holstein '87 x Seedling). MP, 26-46 petals, very fragrant. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

DAZZLER, MinFl (Kelly '97 int '98). YB, White/red edge/yellow base, 15-25 petals, slight fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

DORIS MORGAN, Min (Bridges '02) (Jennifer x Purple Dawn). DP, deep pink, light pink and white, 17-25 petals, moderate fragrance, AoE 2003. No reports.

DOUBLE GOLD, MinFl (White '03) (((Zorina x Baby Katie) x June Laver) x Old Glory). YB (DY), yellow blend, light yellow and golden-yellow upper, reverse same, 26-40 petals, strong rose fragrance. No reports.

EVERGLO, Min (Laver '98 CAN). OR. No reports.

FALL FESTIVAL, Min (Laver '97 CAN). RB, striped, orange-red/splashes of yellow, 32 petals. Graber (1 pl 2 yrs 10" ON): Red and yellow random stripes, 11/2- 2", 20 petals, good repeat. Opens muddled. Good substance. Compact growth habit with mid-green foliage. A little black spot. Hardiness is okay. A pretty rose in the garden. Stanton (4 pls 1 yr 1' ON): Red and yellow stripes – different. Decorative form with good substance. Neat growth habit with small, dark green foliage. Black spots. These were replacements for last year's which died in a nasty winter. Blooms well. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

FANCY POTLUCK, Min (Laver '98 CAN). DR, 35-40 petals. No reports.

FLOWER POWER, MinFl (Fryer '98). OB. No reports.

GALA, Min (Saville '99 int '00) (High Jinks x Seedling). DP, 17-25 petals, no fragrance. No reports.

GIZMO (GISMO), Min (Carruth '98) (Carrot Top x Little Artist). OB, scarlet orange with a white eye, 4-11 petals, single, slight apple fragrance. Graber (1 pl 1 yr 1' ON): Bright orange with a white eye. Single, usually with five petals, lovely yellow stamens, one bloom per stem and in sprays. Single form, excellent substance. Spreading growth habit with glossy, dark green foliage. Some black spot. Striking blooms and lots of them! Definitely a keeper!

GRADUATION DAY, MinFl (Jalbert '04 int '99 CAN) (Thelma's Glory x Sexy Remy). AB, apricot upper, apricot reverse, very double, 41+ petals, frilly, slight fragrance. Graber (1 pl 3 yrs 14" ON): A strong apricot colour which fades to pink. Very double, lasts well, lots of singles and later sprays. Exhibition form, with good substance. Spreading growth habit with medium green foliage. Very little disease and hardy with cover. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 1' ON): A pretty apricot-pink, scented. Decorative form with good substance. Neat growth habit with small, medium green foliage. Not as vigorous in the ground as in a pot.

HEAVEN SCENT PINK, Min (Jalbert '96 int '97 CAN). LP, soft pink, 26-40 petals, very fragrant. Stanton (2 pls 6 yrs 15" ON): Fragrant and pretty. Decorative form with good substance. Upright growth habit with dark green foliage. Some black spot. Hardiness is good. A delightful little rose (Last year for reporting this rose.)

HEIDI PARADE, Min (Poulsen '01). MP, coral pink/cream to green petal bases. No reports.

HIGH FLIGHT, Min (Harkness, int White Rose Nurseries, '01). W, tinged with green. No reports.

HILDE, Min (Benardella '99 int '01) (Figurine x Kristin). RB(PB), white with red washing, reverse ivory, 17-25 petals, moderate fragrance. No reports.

INNOCENCE, Min (Saville '97). W, pure ivory white, 26-41 petals, slight fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

IVORY FESTIVAL, Min (Laver '97 CAN): W, near ivory, 26-40 petals, very fragrant. Stanton (4 pls 1 yr 15" ON): White, pretty blooms, Exhibition form, good substance. Neat growth habit with small, dark green foliage. Some black spot. Hardiness is good. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

JERRY-O, Min (Saville '98). MR, light red, 25 petals, intense fragrance. No reports.

JESLYN, Min (Bridges '00 int '01). LY. No reports.

LEMON GEMS, Min (Walden '99). MY, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance, AoE '00. No reports.

LITTLE PINKIE, Min (Micro-mini) (Moore '00), MP, very double. No reports.

LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER, Min (Tucker '98). MY, medium yellow/reverse lighter, 17-25 petals, no fragrance, AoE 1999. No reports.

LOVE KNOT, Min (CIMin) (Warner '99 int '00) (Laura Ford x Ingrid Bergman). MR, bright red, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. Graber (ON): Deep red, velvet blooms. Died, will buy another. Somerville (2 pls 3 yrs 5' & 9' ON): Gorgeous velvet red blooms. HT form with firm solid substance. Tall growth habit with dark green foliage. Some black spot. Hardy. The best red miniature climber. I love the colour and the velvety look. Not as many sprays as I would like.

MARGARET LAVER, Min (Laver '01 int '99 CAN). W. No reports.

MARILYN WELLAN, Min (Moe '99 int '01) (Sheri Anne x Wistful). LP, apricot/ reverse lighter, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

MERLOT (SPARKLE BERRY), Min (Benardella '02) (Figurine x seedling). RB, dark red upper, coated white reverse, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance, AoE 2002. No reports.

MICHEL CHOLET, Min (Jacobs '00) (Prima Donna x San Jose Sunshine). AB, dark rich apricot, slight fragrance, AoE 2001. No reports.

MISS FLIPPINS, Min (Tucker '97). MR, medium red/deep pink reverse, 25-35 petals, no fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

MISTRAL PARADE, Min (Poulsen '01). Medium yellow. No reports.

MIXED EMOTIONS, Min (Jalbert '03 CAN). RB (striped). Somerville (1 pl 2 yrs 18" ON): Striped red and pink. Opens flat but shows its colour well. Decorative form with firm substance. Tall, not bushy with dark green foliage. Black spots. Made it through the winter. I like this one, but it died back to 4". Good colour. I hope it comes through the winter and gets stronger.

MOONLIGHT AND ROSES, Min (Bridges '98). M, light lavender with rosy edges, darker lavender and lavender overlay, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

NEON COWBOY, Min (Carruth '02 int '03) (Emily Louise x (Playboy x Little Artist). RB, red with yellow on upper petal surface, yellow reverse, single, slight fragrance. No reports.

ORANGE PATIO WONDER, Min (Jalbert '04 int '99 CAN) (Orange Honey x Sexy Remy). OB, orange upper, light orange reverse, very full, 41+ petals, frilly, slight fragrance. No reports.

OVERNIGHT SCENTSATION, MinFl (Saville '97). MP, pinky-mauve, very fragrant. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PACIFIC SERENADE, Min (Saville '97 int '98). DY, deep yellow fading to medium yellow, 15-25 petals, thornless, fragrant. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PAINTER'S TOUCH, Min (Laver '98 CAN) (seedling x Antique Gold). YB, rich golden yellow, petals edged in red, 26-40 petals. Somerville (1 pl 3 yrs 18" ON): Yellow edged with red. Large, 20-22 petals, not a lot of blooms. Good form with strong substance. Tall. Dark green foliage. Black spots. Hardiness is good with protection. Lovely flowers but not many this year. Black spot was bad. I hope it makes it through the winter. Will try more.

PEACH DELIGHT, MinFl (Saville '02) (Sequoia Gold x Harmony). AB, peach upper, pale apricot reverse, 41+ petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

PEACH FESTIVAL, Min (Laver '97 CAN). OP, orange-pink, creamy reverse, gold centres, 41+ petals, slight fragrance. Graber (1 pl 1 yr 10" ON): orange-pink with a yellow centre and reverse, delicate colour, lasts well. HT form with good substance. Holds well. Small. Dark green, glossy foliage. Some black spot. Hardiness unknown. I hope the bush will grow more next summer. Ouellette (2 pls 6 yrs 15" ON): Orange-pink with cream reverse, small blooms, good petal count. Exhibition HT form with good substance. Bushy growth habit with dark green, shiny foliage. Black spots. Excellent hardiness. Long-lasting blooms. I moved bushes closer to the walkway where they are enjoyed every day when going in and out of the house. Somerville (2 pls 4 yrs 20" ON): Orange-pink, very double, 40-50 petals, HT form. Lasts a very long time in the garden or when cut. Exhibition HT form, strong substance. Tall with medium green foliage. Black spots. Hardiness is good. A very good rose both the flower and the bush. Lovely show rose. Stanton (4 pls 1 yr 12" ON): Pretty soft peach-pink. Exhibition form. Good substance. Bushy growth habit with dark green foliage. Some mildew. Hardiness is good. Plants new this year as replacements for one I killed. They are still blooming in November. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

PINK PATIO WONDER, MinFl (Jalbert '04 int '99 CAN) (seedling x Sexy Remy). MP, medium pink, full, 41+ petals, slight fragrance. No reports.

PINK STRIKE, Min (Laver '98 CAN). LP. Somerville (1 pl 3 yrs 15" ON): Pink, 25-30 petals, nice little rose. Exhibition form with

good substance. Short. Dark green foliage. Black spots. Not very hardy. Died back to the ground but surprised me and came back. Not too many flowers. Stanton (4 pls 1 yr 8-10" ON): A pretty pink. Exhibition form with good substance. Small, compact bush with small, medium green foliage. Mildews. Fair hardiness. Not a great grower, but pretty when in bloom.

RALPH MOORE, Min (Saville '99). MR, dark velvet red/lighter red reverse, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance, AoE 2000. No reports.

REAH NICOLE, MinFl (Jalbert '04 int '00 CAN) (Loving Touch x Kristen). PB, pink blend, pink, cream upper, pink-cream reverse, full, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance. Somerville (1 pl 2 yrs 20" ON): Pink and cream, double. Exhibition HT form, good substance. Good show rose. Tall, not bushy. Shiny, dark green foliage. Black spots. Seems to be hardy. Blooms are better and there are more of them in the 2nd year. I like this rose and will try to get more. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 1' ON): PB, a pretty colour but not very floriferous. Decorative form with good substance. Neat growth habit with medium green foliage. Not a great performer.

RED PATIO WONDER (RED PATIO), Min (Jalbert '99 CAN). MR, dark red. No reports.

RED SCENTSATION, Min (White '03) (Taxi x ((Party Girl x Sparks) x New Zealand)). MR, medium red upper, reverse same streaked with burgundy, 17-25 petals, very fragrant. No reports.

RIVERDANCE, Min (Laver '98 CAN). PB, medium pink/cream stripes. Graber (1 pl 3 yrs 8" ON): Striped, medium pink and white. Lovely mottled bloom with good decorative form and good substance. Spreading growth habit with small, medium green foliage. Some black spot. Hard to keep alive – take special care of it as it is worth it. Somerville (6 pls 5 yrs 15-18" ON): Striped pink and white. Perfect exhibition HT form with good substance. Exhibition winner. Gets black spot. Tall. Bright green foliage. Black spots. Good hardiness. I love this little rose – too bad it black spots so badly. Stanton (4 pl 1 yr 1' ON): A very pretty stripe. Decorative form with good substance. A tidy and compact growth habit with medium green foliage. Mildews. Hardiness is good. This was another replacement. A very pretty plant.

RUBY BABY, Min (Christopher '01) (sport of 'Hot Tamale'). RB (OR). No reports.

SERENE BOUQUET, Min (Laver '98 CAN). PB, medium to dark pink/white reverse, nice fragrance. No reports.

SNOW PARTY, Min (Poulsen '98). W, near white, 15-25 petals, wild rose scent. No reports.

SPRINGWOOD CLASSIC, Min (Laver '99 CAN) (seedling x seedling). MP, 26-40 petals, no fragrance. No reports.

STRIPED FESTIVAL, Min (Laver '99 CAN). RB, very rich stripe, deeper than most, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. Stanton (4 pls 1 yr 1' ON): Good stripes, very attractive. Decorative form with good substance. Compact plant with small foliage. Mildews. Hardiness is fair. Handsome and colourful.

SUMMER FESTIVAL, Min (Laver '97 CAN). RB, red/white striped, delicate fragrance. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SUN SPRINKLES, Min (Walden '99) (Yellow Jacket x seedling). DY, deep yellow, 26-40 petals, slight fragrance, AARS 2001, AoE 2001. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SUPER CASCADE CORAL, Min (Jalbert '96 int '97 CAN). OP, coral, 50 frilly petals, slight fragrance. Stanton (2 pls 7 yrs 18" ON): OP, a pretty colour. Decorative form with good substance. Spreading growth habit with dark green foliage. No disease with good hardiness. Smaller this year, but this was a curious weather year. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

SWEET CAROLINE, Min (M. Williams '98). RB, 17-25 petals, no fragrance, AoE 1999. Graber (3 pls 2-4 yrs 2' ON): A strong red edge on a white bloom. Mostly one bloom per stem, good repeat. HT exhibition form with very good substance. An upright, strong growth habit with dark green foliage. Few diseases. Hardy. AoE in 1999. Could be a miniflora.

SWEET MELODY, Min (Fischer '98). AB, apricot/light pink, sport of 'Pierrine'. Graber (1 pl 3 yrs 14-16" ON): Light apricot, mostly one bloom per stem. Holds form well. Exhibition form with good substance. Upright growth habit with glossy, dark green foliage. Touch of black spot. Hardiness is good with leaf cover. I like its delicate colour.

THE COLOUR PURPLE, Min (Jalbert '04 CAN) (Loving Touch x Rubies 'n' Pearls). M, unique deep purple colour, dbl. (17-25 petals), moderate fragrance, lemon-scented. Stanton (1 pl 1 yr 20" ON): Mauve. A prolific bloomer and repeats well. Decorative form with good substance. Upright growth habit with dark green foliage. Some black spot. Hardiness is unknown. Not a pretty purple. Better later in the year.

THE McCLAREN ROSE, Min (Jalbert '00 CAN). DY. Stanton (1 pl 1 yr 1' ON): Deep yellow, good colour, repeats well. Decorative form with good substance. Neat growth habit with medium green foliage. Black spots. Hardiness unknown. Has good potential.

TROPICAL TWIST, Min (Walden '97). OP, dark orange-yellow, AoE 1997. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

TRUE GOLD, Min (Laver '97 CAN). DY, intense golden yellow,

41 petals, no fragrance. Graber (1 pl 2 yrs 8" ON): A lovely golden yellow. A good number of blooms on a small plant, lasts well. Exhibition form with good substance. Upright growth habit with dark green foliage. Needs spraying and take care when wintering. There are few good yellows. Stanton (4 pls 2 yrs 1' ON): Bright, golden yellow. Not prolific. Exhibition form with good substance. Small, dark green foliage. No disease. Hardiness is good. A really good yellow – I wish it bloomed more. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

WATER LILY, MinFI (Jalbert '04 int '97 CAN) (Pink Petticoat x Alexander HT). W (LP), white, light pink fading to white, very double, 17-25 petals, slight fragrance. Graber (1 pl 1 yr 3' ON): Creamy apricot which fades to pink. Very double, cupped form, pointed petals, comes in large sprays. It does look like a waterlily. Good substance. Upright growth habit with dark green, matt foliage. Mildews. Prolific plant. I will move it to the back of the mini bed and let it do its thing. Somerville (1 pl 4 yrs 2.5-3' ON): White to very light pink. Very double, lots of bloom, slight fragrance. Exhibition form with solid, firm substance. Bushy plant with dark green foliage. I did not spray and no black spot – Great! Very hardy. This is one of the best minis I have ever had – a large spreading bush 2' x 2.5' in constant bloom until December. Can't say enough good things about it! Stanton (3 pls 4yrs 2' ON): White, fragrant, long-lasting. Decorative form. Good substance. Upright growth habit with shiny, medium green foliage. No disease. Hardiness is good. For me the most appealing mini in a long time. I added two more this year. Turns pink in cooler fall weather. (Last year for reporting this rose.)

WHITE PATIO WONDER (WHITE PATIO), Min (Jalbert '04 int '99 CAN) (Thelma's Glory x Sexy Remy). W, white, very full, 41+ petals, frilly, no fragrance. Graber (1 pl 4 yrs 1' ON): Snowy white, 1.5" diameter, frilly petals. Good substance. Spreading habit with healthy, dark green foliage. I'm going to put this in a hanging basket next year.

WIND RHYTHM, MinFI (Jalbert '01 CAN). OB. Graber (1 pl 4 yrs 14" ON): Orange-yellow flushed with red. Fully double, 2" blooms, mostly singles then more sprays in Sept.-Oct. Exhibition form with good substance. Upright growth habit. Medium green, matt foliage. Mildews a little. Cover well. Somerville (1 pl 2 yrs 10" ON): Orange blend, fully double, lovely pale blooms. Exhibition form with firm substance. A good show rose. Upright growth habit with dark green foliage. Black spots. Hardiness is good with protection. I like this one and I hope it is strong enough to withstand disease. If not, I will replace it.

YEAR 2000, Min (Jalbert 2004 int '00 CAN). YB, yellow edged bright red. Somerville (1 pl 2 yrs 1' ON): Orange-red blend. Nice colour, double, 25+ petals exhibition form, firm substance. Good show rose. Bushy plant with dark green foliage. Black spots. Hardy with protection. I didn't spray (organic) so it got black spot and lost all its leaves, but came back strongly. Stanton (1 pl 4 yrs 1' ON): Colourful, exhibition form with good substance. Upright growth with small, medium green foliage. Black spots. Hardiness is good.

